1907

Official Souvenir Book
of
Odd Fellowship

Ninety-Seventh Annual Convention
of the
Sovereign Grand Lodge
I. O. O. F.

September 19th to 23rd, 1921
Toronto, Canada

Published by
Toronto General Committee, I.O.O.F.

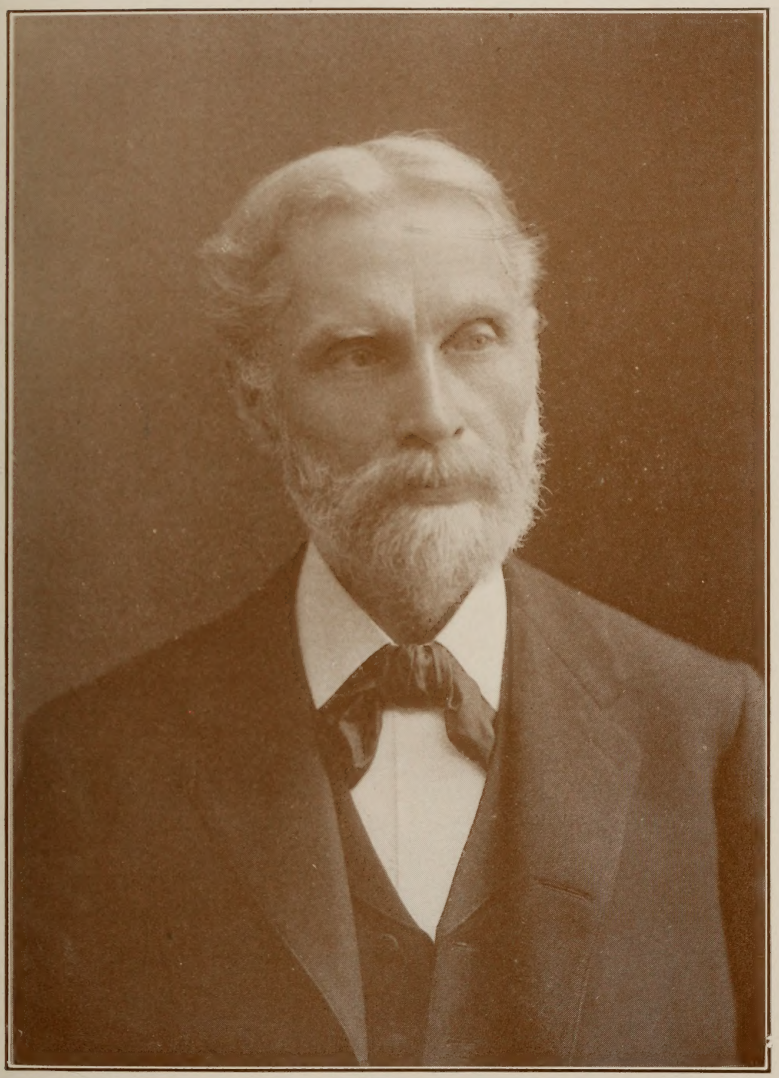
Welcome !

Thrice Welcome !

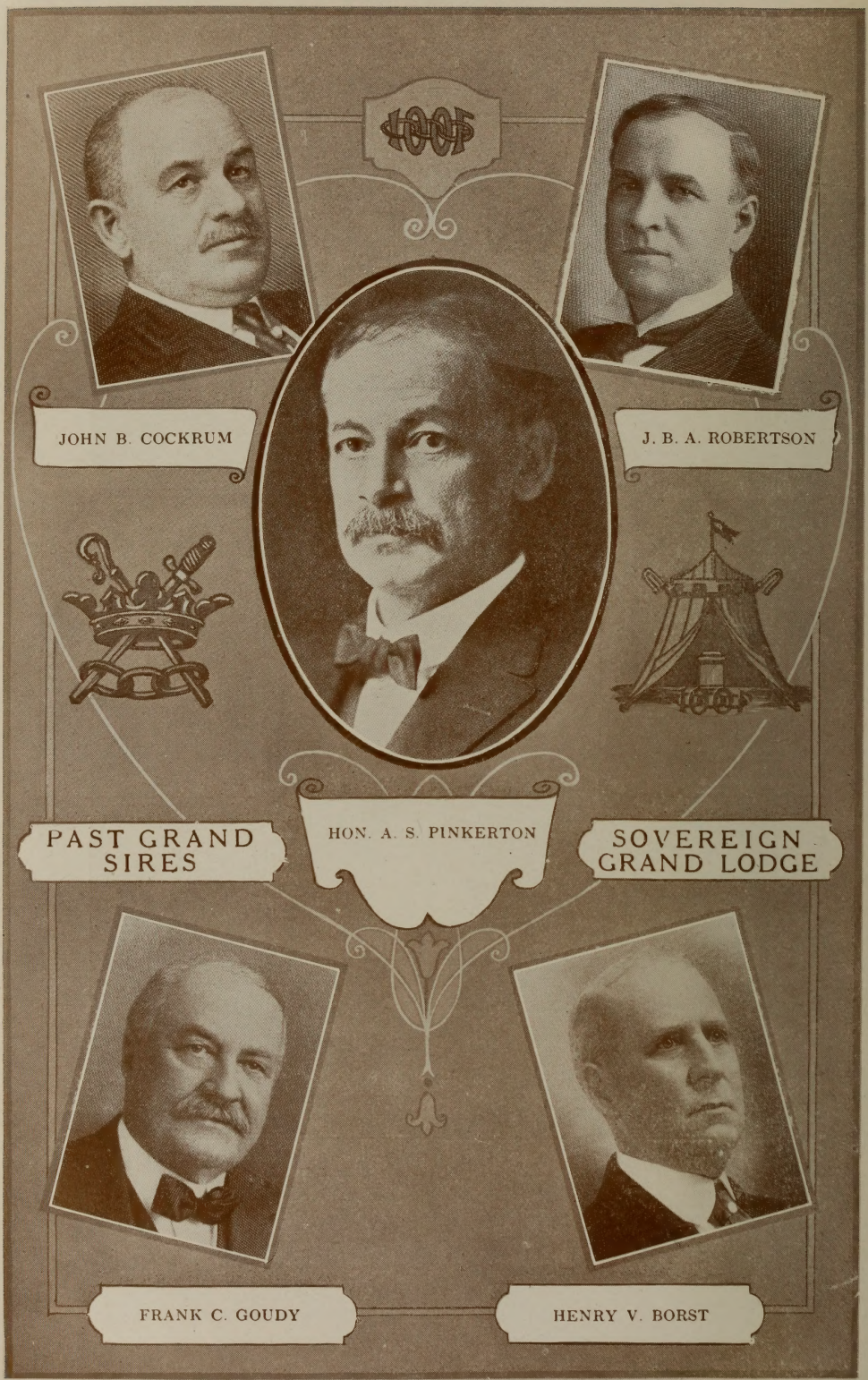
Forever Welcome !

JOSEPH OLIVER
Grand Sire

IOOF
1921
LUCIEN J. EASTIN
Deputy Grand Sire.
E. J. KROH
Grand Secretary S.G.L.
W. H. COX
Grand Treasurer S.G.L.



DR. CL. T. CAMPBELL
Past Grand Sire


1907
JOHN B. COCKRUM
J. B. A. ROBERTSON
HON. A. S. PINKERTON
PAST GRAND SIRES
SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE
FRANK C. GOUDY
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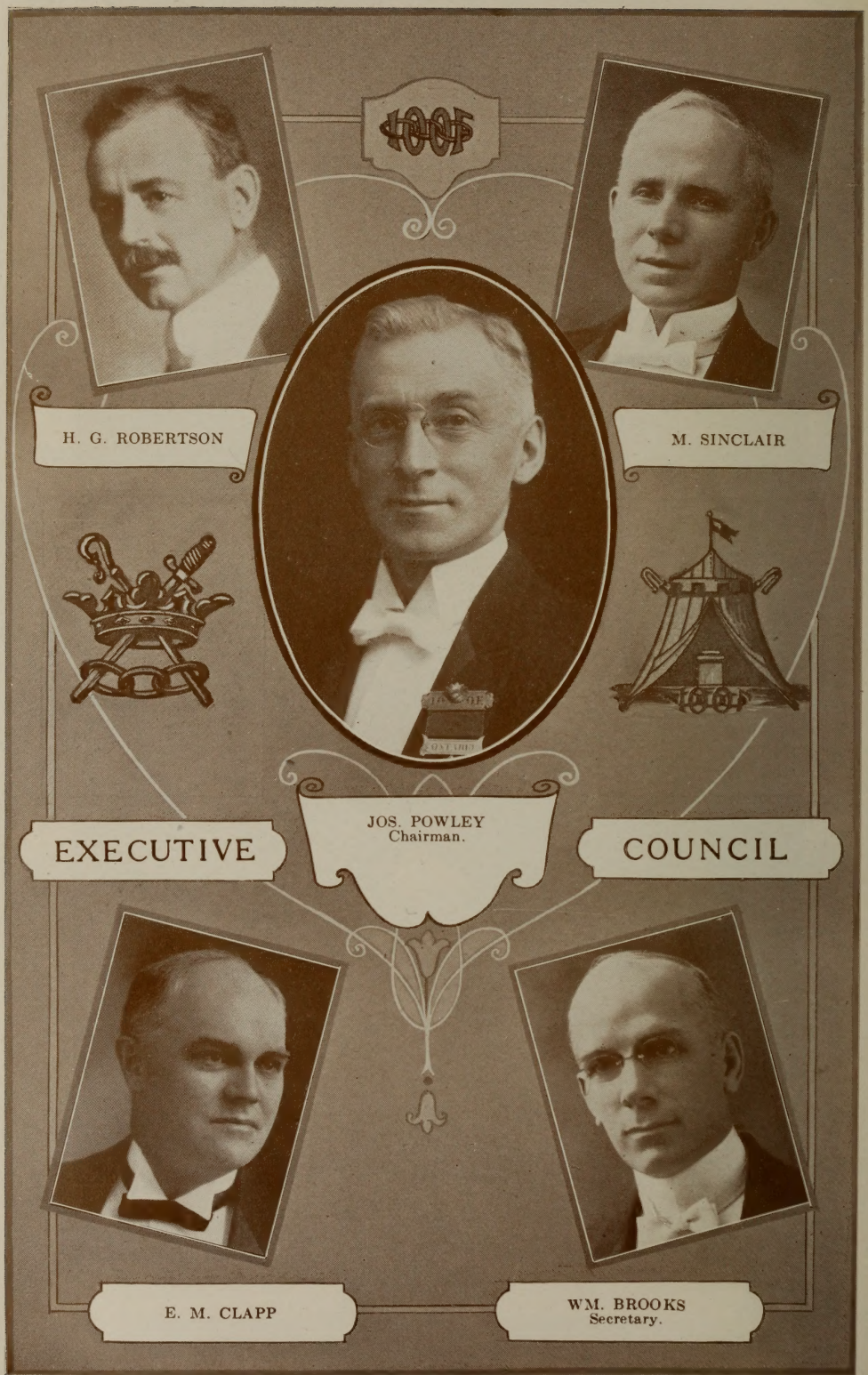
G. M. HERMISTON
General Commanding Patriarchs Militant


1905
H. G. ROBERTSON
M. SINCLAIR
JOS. POWLEY
Chairman.
EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL
E. M. CLAPP
WM. BROOKS
Secretary.

Welcome to our Guests

THERE is nothing that brings more happiness to man that to know that he is appreciated, and welcome to what he has. The Great Master above must have had transcendant feelings of joy when He entered Jerusalem surrounded by the shouting multitudes. He knew that he was welcome, and we want you to know that you are welcome.

Fifteen years have passed since the Sovereign Grand Lodge visited Toronto, and during that time many changes have taken place, but her residents are still characteristically warm-hearted and hospitable, and will gladly extend to you the right hand of fellowship.

The citizens generally, feel honored that this city has been selected by the Sovereign Grand Lodge for this Session, and their appreciation is accentuated by the fact that one of her worthy sons has been chosen from amongst the vast membership of this great Order as their Chief Executive—Joseph Oliver.

We welcome you in the name of Toronto, whose growth commercially has been sung in song and told in story. A city of churches, of homes, of colleges, of fine parks and recreation grounds, where education, art and literature are within the grasp of the humblest citizen.

Someone of a discerning and also poetic mind adapted the following verses as a deserving tribute to Toronto:

"The sunshine nowhere gives such light,
As in Toronto;
The flowers nowhere bloom so bright,
As in Toronto;
The birds sing nowhere quite so sweet;
And nowhere hearts so lightly beat,
For Heaven and earth both seem to meet
In Toronto.

The days are never quite so long,
As in Toronto;
Nor quite so filled with happy song
As in Toronto;
And when my time has come to die,
Just take me back and let me lie,
Close where the lake comes rolling by
In Toronto.

There is nowhere a land so fair
As in Toronto;
So full of song, so free of care,
As in Toronto;
And I believe that happy land
The Lord's prepared for mortal man,
Is built exactly on the plan
Of Toronto.

We welcome you in the name of the Province of Ontario, whose sons of noble purpose and high-minded rectitude, from the office, the factory and the field, so gallantly responded to the Call to Arms in the cause of humanity, and whose chivalrous deeds have brought enduring fame and glory to her shores.

We welcome you on behalf of nearly one hundred thousand members of all branches of the Order who have obeyed their officers, answered every summons, supported our constitutions and law, fed the hungry, clothed the naked and bound up the wounds of the afflicted.

We welcome you in the name of a Fraternity that stands for all that is noble and high in civilization, and all that makes life worth living and death worth dying; an Order that favors no man for his wealth and frowns on no man for his poverty.

In our lodges all bow at the same shrine and worship the same God. In our lodges the oily tongue of the slanderer is silenced. Our walls are a shelter from the storms of life, our roof a cover from the visitations of grief and care; an Order that believes that deeds are higher than creeds, and service more enduring than stereotyped forms; an Order whose truths and teachings will play no small part in bringing about the glorious consummation of Christianity's goal —"Peace on earth and good will towards men;"an Order that anxiously looks forward to that day when all men shall be clothed in their right minds; when strife, division and discord shall give way to harmony of purpose, union and strength; when the smoke of battle shall recede; when false distinctions between men shall be cast aside; when the long roll of the drum shall cease to beat, the cannon to belch, and war to stagger humanity at the price of blood; when all problems, questions and troubles shall be answered in the light of the Golden Rule,—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Let us as Odd Fellows walk worthy of our vocation; renew our obligations to the Great Unseen; make pale faces bright; add a second lustre to tear-dimmed eyes, dethrone all wrongs, diadem all rights; mothering the orphans, healing the sick, giving the kind word and the cup of cold water in His name, until God and conscience shall say "Ye knew your duty and did it well."

Again we bid you welcome, thrice welcome, forever welcome.

THE COMMITTEE.

Toronto Harbor

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Key to photos on opposite page)

1. Joseph Oliver, Grand Sire.
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3. J. T. Hornibrook, Hon. Vice-Chairman.
4. G. M. Hermiston, Gen. Commanding.
5. Jos. Powley, Chairman.
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7. T. A. Sharp.
8. Wm. Brooks, Secretary.
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10. P. T. Coupland.
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14. W. J. Foster.
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16. Miss Violet Pearce.
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18. O. L. Lewis.
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26. Mrs. C. Watson.
27. Mrs. M. E. Greene.
28. Mrs. L. A. Brooks.
29. A. G. Corscadden.
30. S. A. Marshall.
31. W. J. Smith.
32. J. W. Smuck.
33. Thos. Robertson.
34. F. E. Galbraith.
35. W. McCulloch.
36. U. M. Wilson.
37. W. H. Cross.
38. J. A. Macdonald.
39. Hy. Dakin.

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A group of Office Buildings in Downtown Toronto

Civic Welcome

IT is with the greatest possible pleasure and heartiness that as Mayor of the City of Toronto, I welcome the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, on their meeting in this City.

Three times within forty-one years you have honoured the City of Toronto by making it your meeting place, and I assure that we appreciate that honour very highly. Oddfellowship is strong in Toronto; in fact, all Fraternal organizations are strong among us. Our people generally have a true Fraternal spirit, and so I have no hesitation in saying that our citizens rejoice in your coming, and will endeavor to make your stay among us enjoyable.

In this period of the world's history there is an increasing desire to strengthen the spirit of human brotherhood. Your Society, spread over the globe, cultivates the spirit of brotherhood, and I can express no better hope for it than that it may prosper and multiply its activities for the benefit and happiness of those who belong to it and of their families.

Your Sovereign Grand Lodge is international in its scope, and that is an additional cause of pleasure at your coming among us. The Dominion of Canada, as a result of the efforts and sacrifices made by her people through their participation in the great war, and the heroism and victories of her sons on the fields of France and Flanders, has taken her place as a Nation in the World, and our statesmen, therefore, take their places and raise their voices in the Assembly of the League of Nations. As our responsibilities and duties have thus been increased, so our sympathies are warmed and widened, and we appreciate as never before that all men, under whatever different kinds of government they live, and in whatever different climes they dwell, are indeed brothers. So we are in complete harmony with a beneficent society, such as that of the three mystic links, which strives by united action and brotherly kindness to minister to the needs and soothe the afflictions of its members and their families.

It is no small gratification to our people that Mr. Joseph Oliver, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Toronto is the Grand Sire of your Sovereign Grand Lodge at the present time, and that as such he will preside over your meeting here. Mr. Oliver is one of my esteemed predecessors in the office of Mayor of this City. A public spirited citizen, he has been active and influential in the promotion of all movements for the public benefit, and our people rejoice that the members of your Grand Lodge, hailing from a wide-spread International area, recognize in him those qualities of leadership which have made him one of our best beloved and most respected citizens.

Again I give a hearty welcome to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Oddfellows.

T. L. CHURCH, Mayor.

TORONTO BOARD of CONTROL
1921
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Mayor
Thomas Langton Church
Controller
Joseph Gibbons
Controller
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Controller
Russell Nesbitt
INTELLIGENCE
INDUSTRY
INTEGRITY

University of Toronto

Toronto
The "Queen City" of the Dominion

When fifteen years ago the Sovereign Grand Lodge convened in Toronto, the "Queen City" and the capital of the province of Ontario, the population was about 250,000. Since that time it has increased to nearly 600,000, and it has become one of the handsomest residential cities on the continent, situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and just 30 miles due north of the Niagara River. Its beautiful avenues and miles of well kept pavements, its universities, libraries, public buildings, hospitals, churches, schools, residences, and its 1,900 acres of well cared for parks, give it an attractiveness and charm to be found in but few cities.

It is the radiating centre of all travel by rail and water. Steam and electric railways run east, west and north, while palatial passenger steamers give regular communication during the season of navigation, with all ports on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. It is the centre of a system of good roads, foremost among them the Toronto and Hamilton Highway, noted as being the finest interurban highway in America. Paved and macadam roads, especially adapted for motoring, run to the border towns of Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg, Sarnia and Windsor, while other splendid roads lead north and east.

It is the financial centre, not only of Ontario, but of English speaking Canada; eight banks and eleven trust companies have their headquarters here, with 196 branches and 72 agencies.

That Toronto is a wealthy and generous community is proven by the enormous sums of money subscribed to the various war loans and donated to Patriotic and Red Cross purposes.

It also ranks among the largest commercial centres on the continent; its bank clearings represent more than one-quarter of the total clearings of the Dominion of Canada.

It is the greatest manufacturing centre in the Dominion, having 2,835 manufacturing establishments with an invested capital of $392,945,178, employing 106,128 hands, paying a yearly wage of $105,509,178, using in the manufacture of goods, raw material ot the value of $266,580,781, and producing goods to the value of $506,429,283, being over one-seventh of the total output of the Dominion of Canada.

It is the headquarters of the Canadian National Railways and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the two outstanding public ownership ventures on the continent .The latter provides the City of Toronto with electric power from Niagara Falls, manufacturing and lighting purposes.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission have recently purchased the McKenzie interests, consisting of the Toronto Power Company, the Toronto and York Radial Company, the Schomberg and Huron Railway Company, the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, the Electric Development Company, the Toronto Electric Light Company and the Toronto and York Radial Railway Company. The capacity of the power plants referred to above, combined with those already owned and those under construction, gives the Hydro-Electric Power Commission control of approximately 1,000,000 H.P. and means a practically unlimited supply of power for Toronto at minimum rates.

No other city in the world affords so comprehensive an opportunity to children for free, practical education. One hundred and ten Public schools, thirty-two Separate Schools, ten Collegiates, and the Commercial and Technical

A Group of Churches in Toronto

High Schools place Toronto in the forefront in all matters educational. In addition to these the University of Toronto, which is the State University, with its 4,566 students and 526 staff of professors, is the largest institution of its kind in the British Empire.

It is a great tourist centre and the gateway of nature's wonderland, the Muskoka Lakes, and the world famed Highlands of Ontario. Passengers arriving at Toronto by steamer are immediately struck with the comprehensive scheme of development now being carried out by the Toronto Harbor Commissioners at a cost of $25,000,000. Nearly one thousand acres of land have already been reclaimed, and industries are springing up on land which, a few years ago was under water, notably among these, a great branch of the Baldwins Limited of Swansea, Wales, the largest tin-plate manufacturers in the world; several million dollars are being expended on buildings and plant which, when completed, will employ upwards of 5,000 hands and have an annual output of 200,000 tons of tin plate.

Toronto is a city of multitudinous attractions, all of which have tended to make it one of the most popular convention cities on the continent.

The name "Toronto" is an Indian word signifying "Place of Meeting." It first appears in a letter of the Chevalier La Salle, dated October, 1680, and again in 1681, in which Lake Simcoe is called "Lake Toronto;" on "A General Map of New France" published in 1689, Gloucester Bay is marked "Toronto Bay," Lake Simcoe, "Lake Toronto" and the Indian tribes (the Hurons and Wyandots) inhabiting its shores are called the "Torontogueronons" that is, the Toronto Nations; the Marquis de Denonville and Baron Lahontan in their letters, referring to the portage between Lake Simcoe and Gloucester Bay, speak of it as the "Pass by Toronto."

At this time, the name "Toronto" was not applied to any locality on Lake Ontario.

As we, in modern times, frequently name a road after its terminal point, such as Kingston Road and the Dundas Road, so the Indians named their highways, which were the rivers. Thus we find on the maps that the Humber River is the "Toronto River," as also is the Severn River, both of which were Indian Highways giving access to the district bordering on Lake Simcoe.

In 1749, the French built a fortified trading post on the bank of Lake Ontario, a short distance east of what is now Dufferin Street and named it "Fort Rouille" after Antoine Louis Rouille, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, though it was more generally known as "Fort Toronto" and was so marked on the maps, on which Toronto Island was defined as "Pres Ille de Toronto." Thus the name "Toronto" became affixed for the first time to its present location.

Rather than let Fort Toronto fall into the hands of the English, it was burnt by the French in 1759.

In 1785, Benjamin Frobisher, in his letters and despatches, frequently refers to the portage between Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe as the "Carrying Place of Toronto."

In 1783, under instructions from Lord Dorchester, a survey of Toronto Bay was made by H. Laforce, of the Naval Department, and Lewis Kotte, Assistant Engineer. As a result of this survey, Captain Gotherman, an officer in the Royal Engineers, received instructions from Lord Dorchester in 1788 to examine Toronto Harbor and look over the locality with a view to the establishment of a settlement at that point.

In May, 1793, Lieut.-Governor Simcoe selected Toronto as the site for a Provincial capital and the Seat of Government, and on August 27th of the same year he renamed it "York" in honor of the King's second son, Frederick, Duke of York.

In 1803 the aggregate value of the property in the town of York was approximately $60,000, and the annual tax levied on the inhabitants about

Public Library, Victoria University and Public Schools, Toronto

$250. The town plot contained 420 acres and the population consisted of 456 persons.

In 1834, the Town of York was incorporated as the City of Toronto, its population was 9,254 and its first assessment was $509,951, representing approximately $2,040,000, the English pound, at that time, only being worth about $4.00 in Canadian currency.

In 1841, Toronto ceased to be the Seat of Government, Kingston, on the consummation of the Union, becoming the temporary capital of the province. The population in this year was 13,092. From Kingston the Seat of Government was moved to Montreal, where it remained until 1850, when it returned to Toronto; in 1852 it went to Quebec ,coming back to Toronto in 1856, where it remained until after 1859, after which year it again went to Quebec, where it remained until Confederation, Ottawa then becoming the capital of the Dominion, and Toronto once more the permanent Seat of the Provincial Government.

The phenomenal growth of Toronto is very readily traced by the increase in its population which has practically doubled itself seven times in the eighty-six years which have expired since its incorporation as a city. The population of 1834 was 9,254, in 1844, ten years later, it had reached 18,420. The next ten years brought it up to 38,400; a sixteen year period then elapsed and in 1880 the population had risen to 77,034; in the next nine years it had attained 169,141; then came a period of depression and it was not until 1909, twenty years later, that it reached 325,302, nearly thirty thousand (30,000) in excess of the number which would have been attained by a regular doubling process. In 1920 the population was 512,812, and it is estimated that this year it will reach, if not exceed, 600,000.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, at the Toronto Exhibition

Legislative Assembly Buildings, Toronto

COL. HARRY COCKSHUTT
Lieutenant-Governor, Province of Ontario

HON. E. C. DRURY
Premier of Ontario

Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHAN
Prime Minister of Canada

GENERAL THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD BYNG OF VIMY
Governor-General of Canada

Under whose command our boys in the late war fought and died to maintain our principles.

"Lest We Forget"

These lines are intended to serve as a testimonial of appreciation for, and a tribute to the memory of our gallant brothers who in 1914 responded to the Call of Duty, and—those who never returned.

Since Sovereign Grand Lodge last met here, the Great War which was started on August 4th, 1914, and continued for over four years is now a matter of history. Civilization was staggered by the appalling catastrophe—a war in which over twenty million combatants grappled in titanic struggles on fronts that extended beyond two thousand miles, the loss of human life away into the the millions, the forges of the furnaces of the world glowing day and night with the red light of destruction. This we have lived to see, and we are now trying to share in the task of restoring a sick and troubled world from the disastrous results of this terrible havoc.

We have witnessed the bustle of preparations, heard the roll of the martial drum, listened to the shrill blast of martial bugle, the tramp of marching feet. We have seen the maiden and the lover taking their last walk together. We have seen the strong man kiss in farewell the lips of sleeping babes; the brave man with a smile upon his lips vainly trying to banish from the heart of his wife that awful fear. We see her standing in the doorway—sobbing in the sunlight—holding her babe in her arms for a last good-bye. We see him at the corner—a wave of the hand, then farewell, which in many cases meant forever. These were our brothers whose names compose the Honour Roll, who kept their faith and acknowledged their duty to Flag, their Country, and King. Truly that list was well-named the "Honour Roll."

It is well that we should not forget at this time the great part our brothers played in defeating the dastardly efforts of those who tried to wreck the world and set civilization back to the dark ages. On the Roll of Honour of Lodges in Ontario we have the names of seven thousand three hundred and fourteen brethren, of whom five hundred and twenty-seven made the supreme sacrifice.

Somewhere in France a brave lad fights no more,
He has finished his bit, and the tumult is o'er;
They have laid him to rest where the lilies blow,
In the garb of his King with his feet to the foe.

Somewhere in France—how calmly he sleeps,
While the song-bird her singing all the day keeps!
Blow softly, oh south wind, blow soft o'er his grave,
For his life for the Empire he willingly gave!

Somewhere in France he fought a good fight,
Where liberty strives for her life against might;
The world with its prizes he flung aside,
Went to stand for the right, faced the foe till he died.

Somewhere in France—be still, oh my heart,
Thy restlessness stay, and bid sorrow depart;
He has done the big thing on that far away sod,
And sweetly he rests with the heroes of God.

We pray that these sacrifices shall not have been made in vain. It was a terrible price to pay, and a great duty has been laid upon us, as Odd Fellows, to do our part towards bringing about a permanent world peace.

Allan Gardens, Toronto

Our Grand Sire

In carrying Odd Fellowship into our daily lives, we find that a few flowers bestowed on the deserving, while they are still able to appreciate them, are more to be desired than tons placed upon the bier of the departed. In other words: if you have anything worthy to say of a brother, say it while his ears can hear and his faculties enable him to grasp the significance of your words of praise. Your Committee deem it not only a pleasure but a duty incumbent upon them to pay tribute to one of our own ardent and distinguished Odd Fellows in the person of our Grand Sire, who has lived his life amongst us, practising in his daily walks those sublime lessons taught him in his subordinate lodge—an upright, just and generous man, who has been chosen by the representatives of over one and one-half million brethren to grace the highest pinnacle of this great Order.

Brother Joseph Oliver was born in Erin in 1852, and three years later came to the City of Toronto with his parents and has been a worthy and much respected resident here ever since. He was initiated into Queen City Lodge, No. 56, on February 12th, 1873, and afterwards filled all the offices of his subordinate lodge. The lessons of the Order appealed to him so strongly that he sought further into its mysteries, joining Toronto Encampment. His zeal and good work placed him in the office of Grand Patriarch in 1884, and he was elected Grand Representative for the years 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, faithfully performing the duties of that important position during that time.

In 1894 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, the premier jurisdiction in this great Dominion, which he filled with ability and distinction. He was again elected Grand Representative in 1912, and continuously thereafter until 1918, when he was elected to the office of Deputy Grand Sire, and he became Grand Sire at the hands of his brethren in 1920.

The highest testimonial we believe that can be paid to Brother Oliver is that he consistently carries into his daily life the principles of Odd Fellowship. He has cheered many an aching heart, helped the needy and kept many a home fire burning. It can be said that the honors that he has received at the hands of his brethren have been deservedly earned from practice rather than preaching.

He has been successful in his business affairs, and has the confidence of his fellow men, having served as Alderman in the City Council, and a Member of the Public School Board, and he was elected Mayor of this progressive City in the years 1908 and 1909. This high office he administered with much ability and good judgment, having brought to bear his own successful business experience in the handling of municipal affairs. In fact, all the public offices in which he has been placed through the confidence and good will of this fellow citizens, he filled with much credit to himself and gave ample evidence of the good judgment of those who placed him in office.

He was President of the Canadian National Exhibition in 1914 and 1915, and it was due to him that the Association carried on during these terrible years of the War period, thus maintaining the continuity of the yearly Exhibition from the time of its institution to the present day, and this in the face of considerable opposition. He is still an honored member of the Board.

He is broad-minded and liberal but when he is sure that he is right he cannot be shaken from his stand by either friend or foe.

Brother Oliver has also other fraternal connections, being a Past Master of his Lodge in the Masonic Order, but it is well known that he has given very freely of the best that is in him to the cause of Odd Fellowship, and Sovereign Grand Lodge could not have chosen a more exemplary brother to fill this high and important office than the genial and distinguished subject of this sketch. The Committee hope that his term of office may be the happiest and most successful year in the history of this great Order.

THOMAS WILDEY
Past Grand Sire, Founder and Father of the Order on the Continent of America

ODDFELLOWSHIP

Its Introduction into Canada

During the latter part of the eighteenth century, it was a custom in all the large English cities for the workingmen to meet at the local tavern in the evenings for social recreation. These gatherings, in the beginning "without form and void," gradually assumed a more definite shape and purpose. While social intercourse, stimulated by song and music, seems to have been at first the sole object, the natural processes of evolution soon brought other features into prominence. The spirit of comedy, present at social meetings, naturally resulted in the adoption of some form of ceremony, for the admission of new members, which should provide a little fun for the meeting. Thus came about ritualistic efforts, at first altogether ludicrous; then of a more serious nature, though still partaking of the burlesque. At the same time sociability and harmony brought into play the spirit of fraternity and of charity. And thus came into existence the weekly or nightly collection to form a fund from which a member out of work or in distress might receive a little aid. Then they began to parade the streets in the evenings, and on holidays, masked, and garbed in quaint and ridiculous dresses, thus attracting more public attention, and advertising themselves as a distinct organization. Who gave them the name now so well known; whether the outsiders who saw only the oddity of their performances, or whether some member saw the fitness of the title, and offered it for adoption, is not recorded in history, and will never be known. But this is how the Odd-Fellows came into existence. Prior to this there had long esixted any number of clubs, trades unions, guilds, and associations of various kinds, more or less for fraternal and beneficial purposes. But their history is so shrouded in myth and mystery that little is positively known concerning them.

In the first years of the nineteenth century there were quite a number of Oddfellow lodges in England. Some were united under a common title, and with a loose and ill-defined from of government. Some were in all respects independent of kindred organizations, and ran their own affairs as best suited themselves. Among these were to be found Imperial Oddfellows, Ancient Noble Oddfellows, Grand United Oddfellows, Economical Oddfellows, National Oddfellows, London Unity Oddfellows, Manchester Unity Oddfellows, Patriotic Oddfellows, etc. All of them contained the germs of good, none of them were in shape to endure permanently, many of them had only a brief and precarious existence. The Manchester Unity in time absorbed all that were worth retaining, and became the leading Friendly Society of Great Britain.

On the 26th of April, 1819, five British emigrants residing in the City of Baltimore, met together and organized an Oddfellows' Lodge. It was not the first. One had been established in New York in 1806; another existed in Halifax in 1815. They both disappeared—the former leaving some records, the latter none. But Washington, No. 1, became the parent of American Oddfellowship, and is still in active operation. Its first members were Thomas Wildey, John Welsh, John Duncan, John Cheatham, Richard Rushworth. They were not Manchester Unity Oddfellows. Wildey, Welsh and Rushworth appear to have been members of the London Order, the others may also have been Londoners. They had no authority for their institution, no charter, no rituals, no laws. But they had a recollection of some of the secret work to which they had been accustomed, and of the general laws and practices of English Oddfellows. So they instituted themselves and managed to get on in a sort of a way without books or anything else. Some years later Wildey secured a charter from the Duke of York Lodge, Preston, England, and the new American Lodge thus became an integral part of the Manchester Unity.

The new society gradually increased in numbers, other lodges were organized, then Grand Lodges in the neighbouring states. Washington Lodge delegated its authority to a Grand Lodge for Maryland and the United States, and this subsequently became the Grand Lodge of the United States—Maryland taking its place among the subordinate grand jurisdictions. For some years there was a sort of nominal connection with the Manchester Unity of England. But the parent body paid little attention to its colonial offspring, and gave it no oversight. It changed its laws, modifled its ritual, altered its secret work, not only without consultation, but without any notice to the American Oddfellows. This could not last, and after repeated efforts to bring about a better understanding, the Order on the continent in 1842 severed its connection with England, and became thoroughly independent, under a federal system of government.

The first lodge organized on British soil and originating from Washington Lodge was Prince of Wales, No. 1, in Montreal, on the 10th August, 1843. In the previous year, John H. Hardie, who had joined the Order in New York, became a resident of Montreal. Desirous of establishing the Order in Canada, he sought other Oddfellows resident in the City. His first discovery was George Matthews, a P.G. of Brooklyn, N.Y. These two joined heartily in the work; and to them is due the credit of being the pioneer missionaries of Oddfellowship in this country. Apparently, they were the only two members of the Order in the city. But they secured three citizens, Wetherell Taylor, Joseph Kirkup and Wm. Rodden, who went to the nearest lodge in New York State, where they were initiated and received the degrees. The five at once applied for a charter, which in due time was granted, and the first Canadian Lodge organized.

In November of the same year, Queens, No. 2, was organized in Montreal, and in March following, Prince Albert, No. 3, in St. Johns, and adjacent village. The three lodges now petitioned for a charter for a Grand Lodge, which was granted, and on the 16th November, 1844, the Grand Lodge of Canada was instituted, with W. M. B. Hartley, a prominent barrister, as Grand Master. This was the beginning of a brief period of prosperity. The Order spread rapidly, and became a fashionable and popular society. Lodges were instituted in different cities and towns of Canada East and Canada West, and was introduced into Nova Scotia. In two years it had about twenty lodges and nearly 2000 members, many of them among the most prominent men in the colonies.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States in 1845, Grand Secretary Ridgley, in speaking of the Order in the British possessions, had recommended that a quasi independence should be granted the membership; and that grand lodges in all foreign jurisdictions should be given complete control of the Order, subject to the supreme body only in the terms of membership and the ritual and secret work. The idea was approved by the Grand Lodge but no action taken at the time—the matter being left to the option of the foreign members themselves.

The proposition proved attractive to the brethren in Canada, and was promptly taken up by them. At a session of the Grand Lodge of Canada in September, 1846, a formal petition was presented to the G. L. U. S., and was at once granted. The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada were to be united in one body, called the Grand Lodge of British North America, having jurisdiction over all the territory embraced in its title, and possessing a charter giving enlarged powers. The Grand Master, now called Grand Sire, soon called the new corporation to meet, and its first session was held on the 19th January, 1847. Six officers and 21 representatives answered the roll call. The new body adopted a constitution, and divided British America into eight districts, or subordinate grand lodge jurisdictions, viz: Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, Halifax, Charlottetown and Newfoundland. There was to be but one grand encampment jurisdiction for the entire territory.

For the first year there was an apparent prosperity and growth. The total number of lodges went up to twenty-two, with a membership of 2233. But this was the climax; from that year it began to decline. At first slowly, with spasmodic efforts to hold its own. Then more rapidly, until finally in 1851 it collapsed. The Grand Lodge of B. N. A. met on August 29th of that year with only four officers and three representatives. It went through the formality of electing officers, then adjourned. This was its last expiring breath. The G. L. U. S. tried to recuscitate it but it was impossible, and the supreme body resumed its control over British America. All that was left of the once flourishing society was one encampment out of the ten that had been chartered, and seven lodges out of twenty-seven. Of these seven three were only nominally alive. The cities of Quebec and Halifax, and the little towns of Brockville and St. Catharines embraced all that was left of Oddfellowship in British America.

A few words as to the cause of this downfall. It was to be found manly in the character and social condition of the early Oddfellows, and their failure to comprehend the true spirit and work of the Order. While the five men who opened the first lodge were of the average class, the membership soon changed. Oddfellowship became a fashionable society with Montreal as its headquarters, which city was then the capital of Canada. The men who became active in the order and controlled its affairs, were members of Parliament living in the city for a time, and going to their homes when Parliament adjourned. The majority of the leaders and grand officers were men whose names have since been written large in the pages of Canada's history. But Oddfellowship was to them but a social club. They contributed their money freely, but they spent it just as freely. They were indifferent to pecuniary benefits personally, and while they gave generously for charitable purposes, they made no effort to guard their funds or provide for the future. The ceremonies of the Order were in many cases degenerated into burlesques. They were in the Order for the purpose of having a good time, and they had it. As the novelty wore off, and the leading members became more deeply concerned with their personal affairs or with public business, they dropped out, There was no supervising body to foster and care for the lodges; no one to impress on the members the true aims and principles of Oddfellowship. Decay naturally followed, and as a Canadian organization it became defunct.

The first lodge instituted in Ontario (Canada West as it was then called) was Victoria, in Belleville. It was numbered six, for the lodges in British America were at that time placed on the roll in the order of their establishment, no matter in what province located. The introduction of Oddfellowship here was due to the Hon. Ed. Murney, M.P. for Hastings. As a resident of Montreal during the meeting of Parliament, he became an Oddfellow shortly after its introduction into that City and was so pleased with the Society that he set himself the task of inducing others from his own town to join. In this he succeeded so far as to get five prominent gentlemen, sufficient to petition for a Charter, to join, and on the 17th June, 1845, a Lodge was instituted in Belleville. For some years Victoria Lodge prospered. It built a fine Hall which was furnished in magnificent style.

In 1846 there came to the authorities in Montreal an urgent demand for the extension of the order into the western part of the Province. Many prominent men in the country, whose business called them to the Capital, Members of Parliament and leaders in their respective towns, had joined the Order. Naturally they wanted to see Lodges established in their own homes. The Grand Lodge of Canada decided to take action. It appointed a Commission with authority to visit the various sections of the Province and establish lodges wherever opportunity occurred. The Commission started on the 4th March, 1846, and reached home on the 3rd April, just a month of travelling by coach in the Canadian spring. Some eight hundred miles were covered and ten lodges

High Park, Toronto

instituted. The Commission was invested with ample powers for the successful accomplishment of its mission. It was allowed to make Oddfellows on sight, receive applications, grant dispensations, institute lodges, and in the words of its instructions, "do and perform all other acts and things which might be or become necessary for the due and proper fulfilment of the objects and purposes" in view. Lodges were instituted in Brockville, Kingston, Picton, Belleville, Peterborough, Port Hope, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Cornwall. This finished the labors of the deputation and they departed for home. A lodge in Goderich was instituted, apparently irregularly, about this time and later a lodge was instituted in Ottawa and another lodge in Toronto.

In the year 1847 the Order in Canada reached a high degree of prosperity and another lodge was instituted in Oshawa.

In 1847 and 1848 two more lodges were instituted, one in Wellington and one in Lloydtown.

The year 1849 seemed to be an unfortunate one. A Provincial Grand Lodge was organized on the 2nd May, having a jurisdiction over the western half of the Province, which lived only a few months. The local lodges collapsed and Oddfellowship was dead in the capital city of the Province for eighteen years, to be revived at a later date by the institution of Canada Lodge No. 49. In March, 1853, the lodges in Montreal formally disbanded. Outside of Montreal the Order consisted of five Lodges in Canada West, one in Canada East and one in Nova Scotia, with an Encampment in the latter Province. Two of these were practically defunct, leaving only three in healthy condition, Brockville, St. Catharines and Grafton. Fortunately for the Order, there was one man with enough enthusiasm to inspire others and keep the movement afloat. This was Dr. Thomas Reynolds of Brockville. He corresponded with Lodges in his own Province and also with those in Quebec and Halifax, and with their approval he called a meeting of Past Grands to consider the situation. The Convention met in Brockville on the 8th July, 1853. It was not a very large gathering. There were six present and in the hands of these men rested the fortunes of Oddfellowship in Canada. The result of their deliberations was to lay before the Grand Lodge of the United States their present condition and ask for counsel and advice. The authorities at Baltimore, in acknowledging receipt of this presentation of the situation from Brockville, assured the orphaned subordinates of the good will and assistance of the Chief Executive, but asked them to wait until communication could be had with the last Grand Sire of B.N.A., and promised them Charters if their own superior body could not or would not do anything. The Grand Sire visited Montreal on the 14th October and had an interview with the last Officers of the Grand Lodge of B.N.A., which resulted in dividing the country into three districts with a District Deputy Grand Sire in charge of each.

The Order had various ups and downs in Canada up until 1855 when the Grand Lodge of Canada West was organized.

The foregoing is a brief outline of the early history of Oddfellowship in this country and gives a faint idea of what the pioneers had to surmount to lay the foundation of this Order which has grown to such extensive proportions and influence for good in this wonderful and growing country. It is presented with a view of acquainting the brethren in a general way with the difficulties the Order had to surmount in the early days, and is not intended as a history of reference.

The progress of the Order in Canada from 1855 up to the present time can be gleaned from the sketches of the various Jurisdictions which follow.

The Encampment Branch in Canada

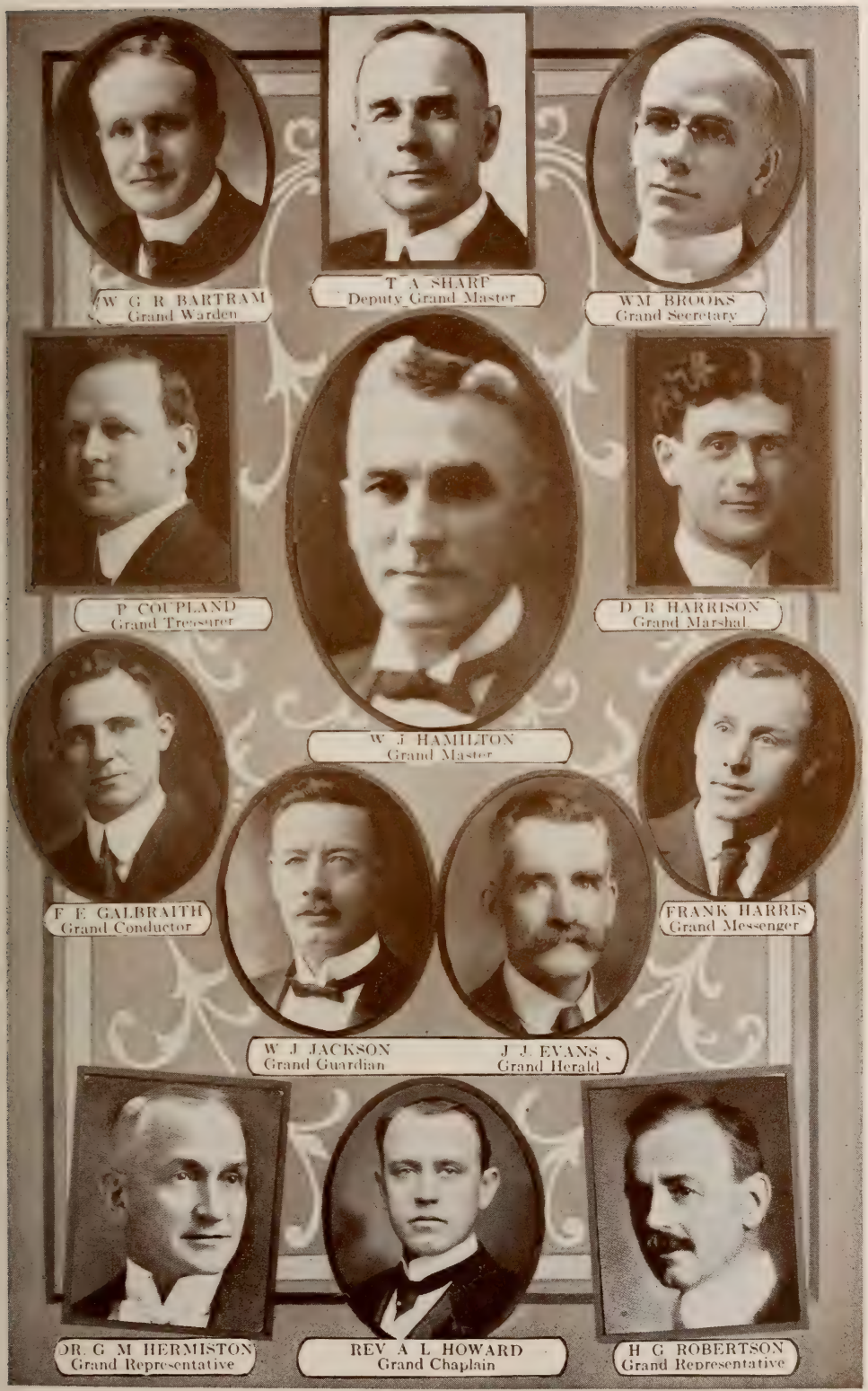
The introduction of Patriarchal Odd Fellowship into Canada occurred on April 2nd, 1844, or seventy-seven years ago, when Hochelaga Encampment No. 1 was instituted in Montreal by Thomas Hardy, Past High Priest, acting as a special Deputy Grand Sire. The work of this Branch of the Order instantly became attractive to the subordinate Lodge membership, and in the following year Stadacona Encampment No. 2 was organized at Quebec to satisfy the popular demand. These two pioneer Encampments prospered beyond measure, and in 1846 two more Encampments were instituted—Mount Royal No. 2 at Montreal, and St. Louis No. 4 at Quebec. All of these organizations were most successful in their workings, as they contained within their membership some of the leading politicians and most active business and professional men of both cities. At that time the Parliament of Canada held its annual sessions alternately between the cities of Montreal and Quebec. and many of its members were prominent in the ranks of Odd Fellowship wherever lodges had been organized in their home towns. Hence the Order had representatives in Parliament from both Upper and Lower Canada, now known as the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Among these were such men as the late Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Young, Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, Sir Dominick Daly, Hon. W. H. Draper, Hon. Luther H. Holton, Hon. George Sherwood and others who in later years became prominent in affairs of State in the development of Canada. All of these famous brothers served their time as novitiate patriarchs and herdsmen, and were active and earnest in their exemplifications of the cardinal principles of the several Patriarchal Degrees. The Grand Encampment of Canada and its subordinate encampments continued to flourish until the year 1852, when owing to a fierce crusade against fraternal societies, organized by some newspapers and the clergy of Lower Canada, it was deemed advisable to cease operations, and the patriarchs regretfully folded up their tents and went out of business.

Among the early Encampments organized in Upper Canada (now Ontario) were Wellington No. 5, which was instituted at Toronto in September, 1846, and Mount Hebron No. 6, at Peterborough on October 24th, 1846, both of which ceased operations during the year 1852.

In January, 1852, an Encampment was organized at Halifax, Nova Scotia, under the title of Mamberton Encampment, No. 9, the name being selected in honour of a celebrated Indian Chief. This was the first patriarchal tent that was set up in the Maritime Provinces. It flourished for about ten years, but ultimately suffered the loss of all its regalia and effects through a disastrous fire, and ceased to work thereafter.

During the subsequent nine years the people of the British Provinces suffered from a depression as the result of the Crimean War and Indian mutiny. and it was not until the early sixties that improved conditions had an influence upon the Order and Patriarchal Oddfellowship enjoyed a measure of prosperity, resulting in the institution of Union Encampment No. 1, St. Catharines, on April 24th, 1861, which is to-day the oldest survivor of these early Encampments.

All of its charter members have long since passed to their reward, but their names are kept sacred; and their memories will ever remain green to the patriarchs of this Jurisdiction for the good work they performed as pioneers of Encampment Odd Fellowship in Ontario.



OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ONTARIO

The Grand Lodge of Ontario

On the 23rd of August 1855, in response to the summons of Dr. Reynolds, District Deputy Grand Sire for Canada West, the Grand Lodge of Canada West (afterwards Grand Lodge of Ontario) was instituted in the rooms of Brock Lodge, No. 9, Brockville.

The Order in the province consisted nominally of 12 subordinate lodges. One, however, at Caledonia, was practically defunct. The total membership cannot be given to a certainty, as there are no records, but making allowances for gains and losses reported, the number may be placed at approximately 480, of which St. Catharines had 147 and Brockville 58.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge very little business was transacted. The Grand Master appointed seven deupties for the various sections, and the rules of the Grand Lodge of the United States were adopted and a committee appointed to prepare the constitution and laws. Grand Lodge then adjourned to the 17th of October following; the session was held at Brantford. At this meeting the special committee presented their plans, which were adopted, and St. Catharines was chosen as the next place of meeting. Grand Lodge was to meet on the first Wednesday of August in each year, and by the terms of the charter granted, Brockville became the seat of the Grand Lodge, and in theory it continues, but not in practice. The seat of government is the place where the Secretary's office is located. According to a Scotch proverb—"Where McGregor sits is the head of the table."

It would be impossible to adequately relate the history of the Order in this province with the limited space at our disposal, but it is with pride that we point to the wonderful growth which has been experienced.

From the last year's report we find the membership stands at 61,833, with 403 lodges, which makes the average membership per lodge 154. The number of brethren who received sick benefits in 1920 was 5,994, and the total amount paid to them was $134,171.64, and other itmes in connection with the sickness and the decease of brethren make the splendid total of $228,811,58. This is an average of $625.17 for every day of 1920. The assets amount to $2,957,020,96, being an average of $47.82 per member.

The financial side of the Order, while forming a necessary and substantial feature of our work, is not the most important. The proper exemplification of the lessons of the Order, which guide the steps of adherents into the walks of exemplory citizenship turning their thoughts into higher channels has been given energetic attention with splendid results.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge of Ontario for the present year are:—W. J. Hamilton, Grand Master, Fort William; T. A. Sharp, Deputy Grand Master Midland; W. G. R. Bartram, Grand Warden, London; Wm. Brooks, Grand Secretary, Toronto; P.T. Coupland, Grand Treasurer, St. Mary's; D. R. Harrison Grand Marshal, Port Arthur; F. E. Galbraith, Grand Conductor, Toronto; W.J. Jackson, Grand Guardian, Langstaffe; Jos.J.Evans, Grand Herald, Cobalt; Frank Harris, Grand Messenger, Brantford; Rev. A. L. Howard, Grand Chaplain, Vankleek Hill.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

WALTER H. CROSS
Grand Patriarch

T. W. N. CLEMENTS
Grand High Priest

HENRY DAKIN
Grand Senior Warden

JAMES WOODYATT
First Grand Patriarch

R. J. ELLIOTT
Grand Junior Warden

ADAM PURVES
One of the Founders

U. M. WILSON
Grand Representative

JOHN A. MACDONALD
Grand Scribe

ED. C. GARBUTT
Grand Treasurer

The Grand Encampment

The Grand Encampment of Ontario, I.O.O.F., was instituted at Hamilton, Ontario, on August 6th, 1869, by Acting Deputy Grand Sire James Woodyatt, of Brantford. The petitions for the Charter were Patriarchs Samuel G. Dolson, of St. Catharines; Henry McAfee, of Windsor; James Smith, of London; John Gibson, of Stratford; A. D. Clement, of Brantford, and George H. Marlatt, of St. Mary's. At that time there were only six subordinate encampments in the whole province, namely, Union No. 1, St. Catharines; Frontier, No. 2, Windsor; Harmony, No. 3, London; Brant, No. 4. Brantford; Charity, No. 5, Stratford; and Beaver, No. 6, St. Mary's. The membership of these Encampments was very small at that date, there only being 247 reported in good standing in the whole Jurisdiction. But the progenitors of the movement had absolute faith in the outcome of their efforts, and steadfastly pushed forward in the work of upbuilding the Patriarchal Branch in Ontario. How well they performed that service is too well known in this Grand Jurisdcition to need repetition or explanation. These old pioneers were well-known workers in the cause of Odd Fellowship, and they lost no opportunity to promote and strengthen every branch of the Order. Other Grand Lodge Records show that at that time there were only 20 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 1,473 contributing members. in the whole Jurisdiction of Ontario. Therefore the field of operations for the Encampment Branch was exceedingly limited. Yet there were splendid men at the head of the movement, and their determination to succeed eventually brought its reward. The subordinate Lodges began to grow rapidly, and the Encampments profited by the increase proportionately, so that in subsequent periods the Grand Encampment of Ontario prospered and flourished year by year until at the present time it governs 95 subordinate Encampments, with a total membership of approximately 12,000 patriarchs.

All of the old pioneers who participated in the organization of the Grand Encampment of Ontario in 1869 have passed away and now rest from their labors, but their successors have profited by their work and example, and are steadily persevering in the good work that has been handed down to them; and are assiduously doing their part to still further increase the membership and influence of Patriarchal Odd Fellowship in this Grand Jurisdiction.

The funds of the Encampments have steadily increassed with its membership, and the Patriarchal Branch in Ontario is now in a prosperous and very healthy condition, with prospects of still greater growth within the near future.

Our present honored Grand Sire, Hon. Joseph Oliver, is one of the oldest living Past Grand Patriarchs of the Grand Encampment of Ontario, having filled the principal chair in 1884-85, and was chosen as Grand Representativeto the Sovereign Grand Lodge for the years 1885-1888 and 1918, in which year he was chosen as the Deputy Grand Sire of the Order.

Patriarchs Militant

The establishment of the Army of Patriarchs Militant, I.O.O.F., as the uniformed branch of our Order, occurred 36 years ago, when the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at its annual communication held at Baltimore, Maryland, on September 24th, 1885, adopted the degree as presented and exemplified by Canton Excelsior No. 1, of Louisville, Kentucky, under the supervision of General John C. Underwood, Grand Representative, who had at the previous session been appointed Chairman of a special committee for the purpose. Previous to that time there had been several semi-uniformed bodies in existence, known as Uniformed Degree Camps, Knights of the Patriarchal Circle, and other organizations formed of Encampment members, with no direct cohesion or proper government, and considerable friction existed between them. To obliterate this condition and unify the whole of these separate units into one Grand Army, was the desire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and this was successfully accomplished at the session of 1885, when the report of the committee was adopted. Grand Representative John C. Underwood of Kentucky, had prepared a plan

Brig.-Gen. W. J. Foster

of organization which was perfect and workable, and to him was given the full authority to go on with the work. He was commissioned Lieutenant-General of the Army of Patriarchs Militant by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, with power to appoint his staff and complete the organization, which he did in a most systematic manner. The result of his efforts was most remarkable, as at the following session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge (1886) he was enabled to report a well disciplined and fully uniformed and equipped Army of Patriarchs Militant, bearing 12,588 swords. From that time onward this Branch of the Order has flourished, until at the present time the total number of uniformed members is nearly 33,000. The progress that has been made has been most gratifying, and from year to year the muster rolls have steadily been increasing. Cantons and Departments have been organized and established in every State in the American Union, and in nearly every Province in the Dominion of Canada, and all of these organizations are reported as being in a most flourishing condition.

The General Officer Commanding the Army of Patriarchs Militant at present is a Canadian, (Gen. George M. Hermiston, of Toronto, Ontario) an officer who is extremely popular among the rank and file of the Army and who is well fitted to fulfill the duties of his high office. He is

an earnest, zealous worker, and possesses all of the requisite attainments that are essential to make a successful and popular leader. Under his regime the Army has prospered, and will continue to grow and become more efficient under his active management.

In the Department of Ontario, the Patriarchs Militant have made steady progress since the first introduction of this Branch of the Order into Canada in 1886, and continues to grow in strength and influence. In the face of many discouragements the officers and chevaliers have stood true to their obligations, and, being determined to "carry on" their work and organization to a successful issue, have surmounted all obstacles, and now stand high on the roster of the Army for strength and efficiency. At the present period the Department of Ontario is blest with superb organization, with a splendid staff of officers, each of whom is a power in carrying out the duties of his office. They are as follows: Department Commander, Brigadier General Wm. J. Foster, of Toronto, Officers

Major S. G. Parks

on staff of the General Commanding, Brig.-Gen. Malcolm Sinclair, of Toronto, Aides, Col. Edward Drinkwater, of Hamilton, and Lieut-Col.. George E. Shaw. of London. General Departmental Staff—Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Col. Jos. L, Goodburne, of London, Assist. Adjutant-General, Major S. C. Parks, of Toronto-Assist. Inspector-General, Major W. F. Quigley, of Hamilton, Assist. Quarter, master-General Major W. A. Wright, of Picton, Assist. Commissary-General. Major George Burney, of St. Thomas, Assist. Surgeon-General, Major J. B. Brown, M.D., of Toronto, Assist. Judge-Advocate, General, Major James E, Scott, of Toronto, Brigade Chaplain Major H. W. Ralston, of Toronto, Banneret, Capt. Henry W. Davis, of Toronto, Aides, Major John Northcott, of Toronto Major A. D. Marshall, of Welland, Major Alonzo Thornton, of Toronto, and Capt. James E. Collingburne, of Toronto.

The Veteran Oddfellow's Association of Ontario

The Ontario Oddfellow Veteran Association is in a flourishing condition in Toronto. The present officers are.—Fred. R. Emery, Chief Veteran; E. S. Pike, Vice-Chief Veteran; W. B. Pearce, Financial Secretary; Charles Harding, Recording Secretary; Alfred Coyell, Chaplain; James Mortimer, Guard, John O'Neill, Marshal.

This Association is for the purpose of bringing together in a social way the Odd Fellows of 25 years and over membership. The Toronto lodge is very popular. Special attention is given to the social side and members meet and recount their experiences under very pleasant and harmonious conditions.

Odd Fellows in good standing and who have been members for 25 years or over are eligible.

REBEKAH ASSEMBLY OFFICERS

MRS. CARRIE WATSON
President

MRS. MARTHA WATTS
Vice-President

MRS. SADIE M. ESTERBROOK
Warden

MRS. MINNIE GREENE
Member of Executive

MISS VIOLET PEARCE
Secretary

MRS. NELLIE DODSON
Treasurer

Rebekah Oddfellowship

The early history of Rebekah Oddfellowship has been one of unending struggle. As early as 1845 a resolution was brought into Sovereign Grand Lodge, by a bachelor brother, to establish some measures whereby the wives and daughters of Odd Fellows could make themselves known to the Order, and also to prove themselves when among strangers. This was strenuously rejected on the grounds that "the majority of Odd Fellows considered that women should not be permitted this freedom and advancement; that they, as men, should conserve the sanctity of the home circle."

But then, as now, were found staunch supporters to the cause, and notwithstanding this action the issue was argued and debated for the next five or six years; and many were the ideas and plans suggested to promulgate an association or degree for the female relatives of Odd Fellows. In 1849, after hours of debate, a resolution was presented that a committee be appointed to prepare an appropriate honorary degree. This committee consisted of Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; Wm. Martin, Missouri; and E. G. Steel, Tennessee. We are told that this committee worked as so many committees work today, that the bulk of the work fell upon the shoulders of the chairman. It is almost impossible to realize the time and energy expended and the wonderful concentration of thought, and knowledge of the Bible required, to compile a Ritual that would be in keeping with the principles of Odd Fellowship, and yet have an individuality of its own.

It remained, therefore, for the master mind of Schuyler Colfax—newspaper man, lawyer, politician; one time secretary of the Whig convention; Speaker of the house of Representatives, and Vice-President of the United States under President Grant—to smooth out the difficulties and weave all the crudities into a fabric so beautiful and impressive that it claimed the attention and fascinated the entire world of Odd Fellowship.

On Sept. 15th, 1851, the degree was finally adopted by the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Even then, for years, leading men in the Order and in Sovereign Grand Lodge, sought to pick out flaws—first in the by-laws then in the regalia—in fact, in anything that would tend to annul the degree; but once established, Sovereign Grand Lodge stood by it. At first the degree admitted only Odd-Fellows, their wives and daughters (Odd Fellows of the scarlet degree); and a brother wishing to have the degree conferred upon himself and his wife had to apply to his subordinate lodge for it, and a special meeting was then called for the purpose.

Quotations from a letter of instructions issued by the Grand Sire, Wm. W. Moore, in 1852, might prove interesting:—"In no case shall the degree be conferred at one and the same time upon both males and females; they should receive it separately; the brothers to receive it first before the ladies are admitted to the lodge room." "In the ceremonies to be observed by the lady candidates in entering the room (after they have removed their bonnets and shawls) it appears to be peculiarly appropriate that they should be attended by their husbands." It was also quoted as "a very ungallant action to deprive a lady of her badge of membership, and the suggestion was made that the difficulty might be overcome by asking the husband to pay for it in advance." Truly, in these advanced days of the twentieth century, have we fallen from these gallant customs!

A little lated the Degree was opened to sisters and widows of Odd Fellows; but not until 1894 was the degree open to any unmarried, white woman, of good moral character. The degree was conferred in the subordinate lodges until 1868, when the first Rebekah lodge was instituted at Bloomfield, Iowa, Dec. 2nd, 1868. It is a most significant fact that the first Odd Fellows Home was established six years later, 1874. The struggles of each pioneer lodge form a history of it's own, and one could not attempt to relate any of them here.

The first Rebekah Lodge in Ontario—Victoria, No. 1, London—was instituted April 8th, 1870; but women's societies were a novelty, and rather frowned upon; so after a time the interest died out, and the lodge was dormant until 1892, when it was resuscitated, and is still in active membership. The early history in Ontario was practically the same as elsewhere, on account of the narrow mindedness of many of the brothers, but as time went on, other lodges slowly came into existence, until on August 12th, 1891, the first Rebekah Assembly meeting was convened at Stratford, Ontario. Our beloved Past Grand Sire, Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, of London, was then Acting Grand Sire, and conducted the inauguration ceremonies. Eighteen representatives were present, from nine lodges, with a total membership of 876. The charter members were;—Oshawa Lodge, No. 3—Frank Warren; May Queen Lodge, No. 5—Mrs. D. L. Hardy and Miss M. G. Saunders; Naomi Lodge, No. 6—Mrs. John Bowden, Mrs. William Douglas and Miss Vickery; Louise Lodge, No. 10—R. Elliott and A. F. Smith; Beatrice Lodge, No. 12—Mrs. G. J. Brill and Mrs. William Parker; Edna Lodge, No. 14—Mrs. John Waddell and Mrs. William Holman; Jubilee Lodge, No. 13—Dr. W. R. Hall; Harmony Lodge, No. 15—Miss Helen Cosier; Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16—Mrs. J. B. King, Mrs. E. Cook, Mrs. Edwin Seels.

The first elective officers were—:President, Mrs. Bowden, Windsor; Vice-President, Mrs. Cook, Toronto; Secretary, Mrs. Maggie Waddell, St. Thomas; Treasurer, Miss Cosier, Gananoque; the appointed officers being;—Warden, Miss Saunders; Chaplain, Mrs. Brill; Guardian, Mrs. Seels. Noble Grands and Past Noble Grands were entitled to attend the Assembly, which was at that time called a Convention.

It was felt that a wonderfully advanced step had been taken, when, in 1893, the Grand Master of Ontario deputized a lady District Deputy to institute a Rebekah Lodge—Ivy No. 26, Galt— and still again when in 1894 the Grand Lodge of Ontario granted permission to the Assembly to retain the charter fees accumulating from Rebekah Lodge institutions. The Assembly of Ontario has always received the most loyal support and co-operation from the Grand Lodge, until today we are self supporting and manage practically all our own affairs.

When Sovereign Grand Lodge met in Toronto, in 1906—fifteen years ago—there were 51 working lodges in Ontario, with a membership of 4,739. Today, as once again they meet in our beautiful city, we have attained to greater proportions, with 179 working lodges, and a total membership of 23,000. None of the original charter members are now in membership in the Ontario Assembly. The Ritual, although revised in 1882, and again in 1910, varies but slightly from the original—the same beautiful thoughts permeating through the charges and lectures. It is interesting to learn that the banner bearer charges were written by a Sister, Mrs. Louisa Hall, Evansville, Indiana.

To the earnest efforts of the first Secretary of Ontario, Mrs. Maggie Waddell, was due much of the successful movement towards organizing a Home for Orphans and Widows in this Province. In 1895, Mrs. Waddell sent out circulars to her lodges, with a plea for donations towards a fund for this purpose, which met with a prompt response. At the following Assembly meeting in June of that year, a resolution was passed petitioning Grand Lodge to devise

some scheme whereby a Home could be established. Almost at the same time Past Grand Sire Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, was advocating the matter in Grand Lodge, with the most satisfactory results, as will be patent to anyone who visits our wonderful "Home on the Hill" of today, which is situated in Toronto. The Rebekah Lodges are under no assessment for the maintenance of the Home, but contribute most generous voluntary offerings, and have furnished and are maintaining many rooms in the Home and Orphanage. For the interest they have shown in this work, the Grand Lodge permits the Assembly two representatives on the Home Board, with Mrs. Laura E. Ryan, P.P. as permanent member, and honorary member of the Executive Committee.

The steady progress from experiment to assurance, and from assurance to success, is indisputable proof of woman's trustworthiness for the confidence reposed in her by our noble Order. Her very nature fits her to be the first to respond to the call of poverty, distress and suffering. Year by year the Order has grown as woman has aspired to assist in the public work of serving humanity; and masculine opposition has gradually decreased until today it is an almost unknown quantity. In the early days it was considered most undignified and unwomanly to have any interest outside one's home and family, so to those noble pioneers who "mothered" our branch along we give credit due for the vast organization which exists today, as we stand an honored Branch of Odd-Fellowship.

"The great sun looked with the eye of love through the golden vapours around her."

The Triple Link First Aid Association

Early in 1913, Mrs. Lillie A. Brooks, wife of the Grand Secretary for Ontario, called a meeting of various Officers of the Branches of the Order, resident in Toronto, to present to them a plan whereby members of the Order might become of more service to one another and to their fellow beings.

The idea, as presented by Mrs. Brooks, who presided over the meeting, was to organize classes in First Aid and Home Nursing, whereby members of the Order might obtain instruction which would qualify them to give relief in case of accident or emergency; to take intelligent care of a case until the arrival of a physician; and to care for the sick under the direction of a physician.

After a lengthy discussion, the meeting decided to place the matter before the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and selected the late Grand Treasurer, John Donogh, to present the merits of the plan and ask for the approval and support of that Body.

At the session held in June, 1912, the Grand Lodge heartily aproved and granted the sum of Three Hundred Dollars ($300.00) for organization purposes. At the same time the matter was placed before the Grand Encampment, Department Council and Rebekah Assembly of Toronto, who each appointed a Committee to act in conjunction with a Committee from Grand Lodge. These Committees, when fully constituted, were composed as follows:

Grand Lodge, Grand Master, Dr. P. T. Coupland, Grand Secretary, Wm. Brooks, Dr. Ward Woolner, P.G., Grand Ehcampment, Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, P.G. Sire, Dr. G. M. Hermiston, Brig. General, Dr. J. W. Smuck, P.C.P. Department Council, Major E. C. Garbutt, Major S. C. Parks, Major A. P. Neilson. Rebekah Assembly, Mrs. Lillie A. Brooks, P.N.G., Mrs. Laura E. Ryan, Past President, Mrs. Mac Ralston, P.N.G., Miss Violet Pearce, P.N.G.

An organization meeting was held on November 5th, 1913, and it was then decided that the purposes of the work could be best served by forming an association, under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association (and receiving their certificates), to be known as "The Triple Link First Aid Association." The St. John's Ambulance Association is a voluntary philanthropic organization, teaching first aid to the injured. The Duke of Connaught is at its head, and its operations extend all over the British Empire.

By way of propaganda The Triple Link First Aid Association sent out literature and circulars to all lodges in the jurisdiction and to lodge physicians whom they could reach.

After much hard campaigning and many discouragements thirteen classes were organized during the first year. Since then over 800 Brothers and Sisters (principally Sisters) have received instruction in this work. The interest extended as far west as Saskatchewan where several classes have been organized. All lectures and examinations have been conducted by qualified physicians, at great personal sacrifice, and without remuneration.

The original officers of the Association were: Patron, The Grand Master of Ontario; Hon. President, Mrs. Lillie A. Brooks; President, Mr. John Donogh; Vice-President: Dr. G. M. Hermiston; Sec.-Treasurer: Miss Violet Pearce; Executives: Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, William Brooks, Mrs. Laura E. Ryan, Dr. J. W. Smuck, Mr. S. C. Parks.

From time to time competitions and demonstrations of the work have been arranged for, in order to bring the work of the Association before the membership, and while it is felt that the results have not been as abundant as expected, yet a good start has been made in the right direction. This year, 1921, the Association plans to start out on a campaign, not only teaching first aid and home nursing, but reaching out into the realms of preventative medicine, and eventually into the broader fields represented by the social service and community work.

The Ontario Oddfellows' Home

The Unit of Benefaction

The payment of regularly stated benefits to sick members of the Order, not as a charity, but as a right, being a distinguishing characteristic of the Order it is a very logical step to supplement this feature with that of the "Home," the Lodge, as a unit of benefaction, can do much more than the individual, and following on this reasoning, the Grand Lodge of a Jurisdiction is able to do better than either. What would our late esteemed brother, Schuyler Colfax, with whom the "power of association" was such a favorite subject, that he contended that the benevolent work of Oddfellowship was entitled to recognition by the municipal government as well as by the people, say to-day of our Homes, that have been added to the State benefit system? It is quite fair to assume that astonishment would succeed knowledge of the advance made by Oddfellowship in this capacity, and that he would predict much greater results than those already attained. The thought of the writer's is so graphically expressed by Past Grand Sire Stebbins, in his report to Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1894, that we quote him in this connection. He said: "In no department of our work has there been such decided progress as in making provision for the aged members and orphaned children. As our Order grows older, the number of our members who, from misfortunes of age, become dependent upon us, must increase, and increase rapidly. Many of them have borne the burdens of others in days gone by, and have performed faithfully all the duties which the Order devolves upon its members. Now, in the evening of life, where shall they turn for refuge and rest save to the sheltering arms of Oddfellowship? Not less urgent are the claims of the children of our deceased members. "To educate the orphan" has been one of the great commands of our laws; but the least obeyed. We have been too inclined to regard it in its literal terms, and to think that its requirements have been met by the education that the State provides for all; but education means more than this. It means moral as well as mental training; it means the care of the body, mind and soul. "To educate the orphan" means that the Order should exercise parental guardianship over those whom death has made motherless; and our benevolent mission in society is not complete where we fail to accomplish this work."

The first official action towards the establishment of a Home in Ontario was taken at the sessions of Grand Lodge and Rebekah Assembly, held at Hamilton in 1895, when Sister Maggie Waddell, the Assembly Secretary, referred in that body to the necessity for a Home and urged upon the members to show their fidelity to their pledge to protect and educate the Orphan. In the Grand

Lodge, our much loved brother, C. T. Campbell, M.D., Past Grand Sire, paved the way for the future progress of his dearly cherished idea by introducing the following resolution: "Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is desirable at the earliest opportunity to establish an Odd Fellows' Home for Ontario."

A Committee was appointed, who at once got to work collecting data, etc., necessary.

Shortly after the 1896 Session two representatives were appointed respectively from the Encampment and Rebekah branches, to act in conjunction with the appointees from Grand Lodge. The Joint Committee held its first meeting at the Grand Secretary's office on May the 6th, 1897. All the members were present.

During the same year an appeal was made to all the Lodges for aid towards the Home Fund, but the response was not as liberal as desired, though showing evidences that the membership in some localities realized the importance of the establishment of a Home.

The first annual meeting of the Board was held at Galt on the 11th of August, 1898.

In 1899 the Ontario Odd Fellows' Home Association was incorporated.

At the end of 1902 the Home Fund had reached about $17,000.

With this amount the Board proceeded with the establishment of a Home, and on May the 8th, 1903 a farm of fifty-two acres with dwelling and outbuildings near the town of Oakville was purchased. In 1904 an additional 20 acres, with building suitable for Orphanage, was purchased, the total investment, including alterations and improvements, amounting to about $20,000. With the farm under cultivation it was thought that the institution could be made self-supporting. Results, however, proved contrariwise, and in 1910 the Board disposed of the property, realizing a profit of 75 per cent., the sale price being $35,500. The original intention of establishing a Home, pure and simple, was then adopted and a site, admirably adapted for the purpose in Toronto, was purchased for $35,000, to which the Home was removed in July of the same year. It consists of four and a half acres of garden, orchard and wooded land, with substantial brick building, beautifully situated and on an elevation affording a fine vista of the city and the waters of Lake Ontario.

During 1910-11 the building was found to be too small, particularly as children and old people were occupying the same rooms (a condition that could not be continued.) There was no sitting room for the aged, no recreation room for the children and no accommodation for the care of the sick. Therefore, in January, 1912, the Orphanage was added, and improvements in the main building, providing sitting rooms, sick rooms and other conveniences for the old people.

At the Grand Lodge Session of June, 1920, the Home Board report emphasized the great need of extensive additions to the existing buildings, and urged that full provision be made for our present and future needs. The response was so gratifying, by the Representatives pledging themselves to raise the necessary finances, that by the Session of June, 1921, they were able to report a further addition, in the form of a mens' building consisting of 42 rooms, and an infirmary with accommodation for 24 patients, practically completed. These had been added at a cost of about $120,000, all of which amount is guaranteed. This splendid addition was fully dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on September 3rd, when representatives from every part of the Jurisdiction were present and participated in the event.

Since the Home was instituted there have been admitted 118—36 men; 18 women; 28 boys; 36 girls.

Home

What magic there is in that word! It has been the theme of writers both in prose and poetry, since the world began. The first miracle recorded in the Bible took place in the Home. The Home has been at the heart of all the old world civilization. Security and Progress throughout the centuries are measured adequately, not in tests and terms of schools, councils, wars, laws, and thrones, but in those of the Home. The Home has pioneered the Canadian civilizartion in its entire progress across the North American Continent. Everywhere, from the beginning, customs for the protection of its integrity and its sanctity, have formed a part of the rules of conduct. Without formal declaration, family life was reckoned to be at the very foundation of commonwealths. Upon it the community depended for the discipline of character and the culture of personal and social ideals. In the love of Home, patriotism has found its firmest motive, Recognition of law was filial obedience in a larger sphere. Reverence for God has its type in respect for parental authority. Community service is the enlargement of the sympathies and sacrifices of family life. The conscience which dictates devotion to the Church has first been quickened in the fellowship of the household. We do not claim, indeed, that in the simpler life, the Home has always been as warm and sunny and joyous as it might have been. Yet in the laws and usages which have guarded it, in the influences which radiate from it, in the characters it forms, the policies it shapes, and the social order it controls, we see the demonstrations that it was, and is recognised, as the primary institution, the essential social unit, and its protection, the first claim upon the community life. A recent writer has said—"The whole social process centres in the Home . . . . It offers the chief opportunity for social progress." What opportunity can be greater? Where can religion and morality find so rich a field for implanting the principles, training and the motives which produce character? To our brethren we appeal to take their full share in this great work. It is an enterprise that finds its impulse in the claims of Human Brotherhood, its sanction in the Gospel of Christ, Our Fraternity is called to no task more imperative, to none more exalted.

A Last Resting Place

Among the obligations we assume as Oddfellows and Rebekahs is that of "Burying the Dead." With this in mind, the Home Board purchased a plot in Prospect Cemetery, containing 1815 square feet, beautifully situated, with a lasting memorial in the centre in the shape of a Maple Tree (Canada's Emblem) which was dedicated with due solemnity on September the 5th, 1920, and addresses given by the Grand Sire, Brother Oliver, and Brother Brig.-Gen. A. E. Ross. Two little children of the Home drew the flag from the memorial tablet at the unveiling. Already seven of the residents have been laid to rest in the plot.

The Board of Directors for 1921-22 is constituted as follows:—From the Grand Lodge—W. T. Hamilton, Grand Master; Wm. Brooks, Grand Secretary; J. T. Hornibrook, P.G.M., President; J. B. Turner, P.G.M., Vice-President; W. S. Johnston, P.G.M., F. S. Evanson, P.G.M., R. R. Brett, P.G.M., Wm. Fountain, P.G. From the Grand Encampment:—E. M. Clapp, P.G.P., and W. A. Dennis, P.C.P. From the Rebekah Assembly:—Mrs. Laura E.Ryan, P. P. (Life Member) Mrs. Kate Campbell, P.P., and Miss Violet Pearce, Assembly Secretary. Rev. Walter Cox, P.G.M. is the Secretary-Treasurer.

MAJOR W. B. BURNETT
Grand Master
Grand Lodge of Alberta

Alberta Grand Lodge

The Grand Lodge of Alberta, I.O.O.F., was instituted in Calgary, Alta. on November 5th, 1905, by Brother A. H. Blackeby, (now deceased), Past Grand Patriarch and Past Grand Representative of the Jurisdiction of Ontario, Canada, acting for the Grand Sire. The Grand Lodge started off with fourteen subordinate lodges and a total membership of nine hundred and five. The first Grand Master was Brother C. F. Comer, who held the office for two years. He was born at Garden Island, Ontario, initiated into Alberta Lodge, No. 1, in 1892, and became a Past Grand in 1896, admitted into Alberta Encampment in 1892, and was Past Chief Patriarch in 1896. He was elected Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Manitoba in 1903, and a Grand Representative of that body in 1905.

The total number of lodges at the present time is one hundred and seventeen, with a membership of 8,387, the assets of subordinate lodges being $275,086.84. The total funds and investments controlled by the Grand Lodge amount to $34,553.70.

General Relief Boards are maintained at Edmonton, Alberta, and Calgary, Alberta, for the purpose of looking after transient members of the Order, who may become ill or incapacitated while away from their home lodges. Both of these Boards are doing excellent work. A fund is being created by the Grand Lodge for the purpose of building an Orphans' Home, when the time arrives that it may be required. At December 31st, 1920, the sum amounted to $12,914.54.

The present officers of Grand Lodge are:—Major W. B. Burnett, Grand Master; E. L. Cope, Deputy Grand Master; L. I. Stuart, Grand Warden; O. E. Tisdale, Grand Secretary; H. J. Adames, Grand Treasurer; C. E. Noble, Grand Representative.

The Grand Encampment

The Grand Encampment of Alberta was instituted on August 21st, 1912, with a membership of 526, composed of eight Encampments, and has grown to a membership of 829, composed of twelve Encampments at the end of 1920.

The Invested Funds of the Subordinate Encampments amount to $7,153.11, and of the Grand Encampment to $683.40.

The Patriarchs who have held the office of Grand Patriarch since the institution in 1912 are as follows: C. B. Beals, 1912; A. E. May, 1913; Murray S. Saunders, 1914; M. A. Brimbacome, 1915; Dave Wilson, 1916; E. E. Chandler, 1917; R. B. Morden, 1918; J. J. B. Little, 1919; John R. Adshead, 1920, and Henry McDonald, 1921. J. J. B. Little, P.G.P., P.G.R., was the first Representative from the Grand Encampment to attend Sovereign Grand Lodge after the institution in August, 1912, the session being held in Winnipeg in September. He also had the honor of attending the session of 1920 in Boston as Representative from the Grand Encampment of Alberta.

H. J. Adames, P.G.P., P.G.R., held the important position of Grand Scribe of the Grand Encmapment from the time of its institution in 1912 until the session of 1921, and was forced to relinquish it on account of his removal from the City of Calgary. At the session of 1921 Past Chief Patriarch D. J. McKitterick assumed the duties of Grand Scribe. The Officers for the current term are as follows:—Grand Patriarch, Henry McDonald, Edmonton, Alta.; Grand Senior Warden, A. R. Dauncey, Calgary, Alta.; Grand High Priest, O.

S. Martin, Hardisty; Grand Scribe, D. J. McKitterick, Calgary; Grand Treasurer, Geo. W. Henderson, Calgary; Grand Junior Warden, A. Morency, Blairmore; Grand Representative, J. R. Adshead, Edmonton.

Prospects look very good for a substantial increase in membership this year and also for the institution of at least two new encampments. It is expected that in the very near future the Grand Encampment of Alberta will be entitled to send two Representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

HENRY McDONALD
Grand Patriarch

Patriarchs Militant

The Province of Alberta has two Cantons, Canton Edmonton No. 1, mustered April 18th, 1910; Charles H. Clark, Captain, William Orchard, Clerk, and Canton Calgary No. 2, mustered July 19th, 1911; Charles R. Sharman, Captain, John Eskeson, Clerk. The Department Commander is Major Thomas M. McCallum, Edmonton, and Major John J. J. B. Little, A.D.C., Calgary. This branch of the Order is making fair progress.

Rebekah Assembly of Alberta

The Rebekah Assembly was instituted on August 11th, 1910 by A. E. May, P.G.P. and Grand Representative.

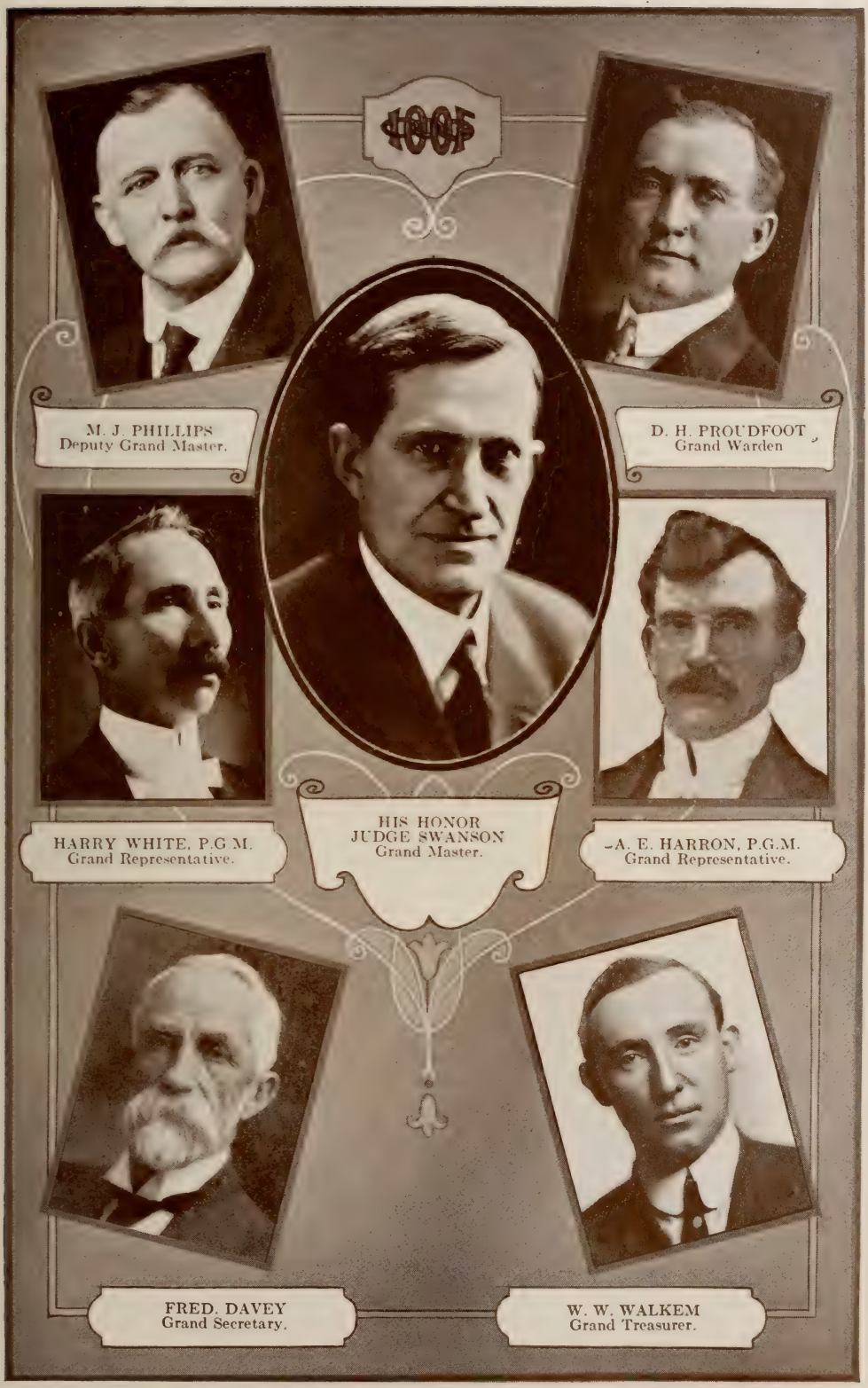
It has made splendid progress, having 65 lodges up to December 31st, 1920, and a membership of over 4,000, and receipts amounting to over $15,000 for the year 1920.

The present officers are, Mrs. A. E. Rogers, President, Mrs. C. McPherson, Vice-President, Miss Jennie Reid, Warden, Mrs. A. Day, Secretary, Miss E. E. Kidd, Treasurer.

Veteran Oddfellows' Association

The Association of Veteran Odd Fellows was organized on the 17th of February, 1919, at Calgary, and has been doing some useful work. The following are the Officers for 1921-22:—Alfred Brown, P.G.M. and P.G.R., Chief Veteran, Edmonton; J. Eskison, P.G., Vice-Chief Veteran, Calgary; Fred Hawkes P.G., Recording Secretary, Calgary; J. A. Tully, P.G.M. and P.G.R., Financial Secretary, Calgary, J.C. Linton, P.G., Treasurer, Calgary; J. W. Eagle, P.G. Chaplain, Calgary.

Odd Fellows Temple, Calgary, Alberta



OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia Grand Lodge

During the great rush of men to the new gold fields on the Fraser River, in 1858, it became apparent to the few members of the Order then residing in Victoria that there was a necessity for an organization to deal with cases of distress that might occur to any who were Odd Fellows. Five of them accordingly formed themselves into an Odd Fellows' Association, appointed a Relief Committee and opened a Registry Book in which brothers might record their names and other particulars respecting themselves. This Association increased in numbers and accomplished great good up to the time Victoria Lodge, No. 1 was instituted at Victoria, on the 10th March, 1864. Brother A. H. Guild, P.G. officiated, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of California, and the lodges were attached to that jurisdiction until the institution of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. The organization of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia took place on the 25th April, 1874, at Victoria, District Deputy Grand Sire A. Noltner, of Oregon, officiating. It then consisted of five lodges, with four hundred and eight members. This jurisdiction has prospered with time and up to the end of June, 1921, it had fifty-eight lodges with a membership of seven thousand and eight. Dawson Lodge, No. 1, Dawson, Y.T., has been attached to this jurisdiction by the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Viewing the Order from a financial standpoint, we find that the assets of the subordinate lodges amount to $880,385.05, being equal to $130.49 per member, and is the highest of any jurisdiction of the Order. Since the institution of this Grand Lodge, now forty-six years past, the subordinate bodies have paid for relief to the sick and distressed the sum of $924,016.01, which is a slight indication of how the lessons taught in the Order in this jurisdiction are carried into practice. Victoria Lodge No. 1, with about two hundred and fifty members, has paid in relief and various useful channels $128,436.27 during the forty-four and one-half years it has been working, in the interests of friendship, love and truth.

The Grand Lodge has laid aside a fund, at present amounting to Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the erection of an OddFellows' Home, when the time is propitious.

The present elective Officers of the Grand Lodge are: Honourable Judge J. D. Swanson, Kamloops, B.C., Grand Master; M. J. Phillips, New Westminster, B.C., D.G.M.; D. H. Proudfoot, Nelson, B.C., G.W.; Fred Davey, Victoria, B.C., Grand Secretary; W. W. Walkem, Ladysmith, B.C., G.T.; Harry White, Cranbrook, B.C., G.R.; A. E. Harron, North Vancover, B.C., G.R.

Grand Encampment

Vancouver Encampment No. 1 was instituted at Victoria by P. C. P. J. W. Miller of Oregon, on the 18th of January, 1871, and was attached to the Grand Encampment of California, but was subsequently transferred to the jurisdiction of Oregon and then to that of Washington.

The Grand Encampment was instituted at Victoria on the 28th of March, 1891, by D. D. Grand Sire William McColl of New Westminster, B.C. It then consisted of five subordinate encampments and it now has fourteen with 968 members. Klondike Encampment, No. 10, Dawson, Y.T., has been attached to this jurisdiction by the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

The invested funds of the subordinate encampments amount to $9,696.20.

The present Executive Officers of the Grand Encampment are:—J. R. McKinnell, Nanaimo, B.C., Grand Patriarch; W. J. Hesketh, Trail, B. C., G.H.P.; E. C. Turner, New Westminster, B.C., G.S.W.; Fred Davey, Victoria, B.C., G.S.; E. G. Gavalsky, Nanaimo, B.C., G.T.; W. H. Watkins, Nelson, B.C., G.J.W.

Patriarchs Militant

The Patriarchs Militant were organized in British Columbia on October 9th, 1907, when Canton Vancouver No. 1, with a membership of thirty, was mustered into service, chiefly through the efforts of J. A. McKay, P.C.P., who was the founder of the Patriarchs Militant in this Department. He was assisted in this work by Patriarchs R. A. Perry and N. G. Jenson, all of whom have since been promoted to the office of Dept. Commander.

Prior to 1907, there had been a Canton in Victoria which went out of existence about 1900. Among its members were Bro. A. Henderson, P.G.M. and P. Dempster, P.G.M. and Patriacrh Sears, who, when Canton Victoria No. 2 was organized, all became, and still are, active members.

Having attained the required number of Cantons, a Department Council was duly organized on December 7th, 1909, by Major-General E. P. Edson, Dept. Commander of Washington, with Colonel Jas. A. McKay, Dept. Commander and Pres. and Lt. Col. C. S. Keith, Vice-President.

Owing to conditions brought about by the Great War, the Department was reduced from a regiment to a separate battalion, consisting of the following five Cantons:—Canton Vancouver No. 1, Vancouver; Canton Victoria No. 2, Victoria; Canton New Westminster No. 4, New Westminster; Canton Rossland No. 5, Trail; Corona No. 7, Nelson.

The present officers of the Department are:—Lt. Col. W. H. Brown, P.G.M., Department Commander; Capt. H. B. Walker, P.G.P., Assistant Adjutant General (R); Capt. A. G. Gulland (R), Treasurer; Capt. Geo. H. Grant, P.G.P., Chaplain; Major W. H. Littlejohns, Aide on the Staff of the General Commanding.

The Department at the present time is well organized, in a healthy condition and promises well for the future.

Rebekah Degree

Colfax Rebekah Lodge No. 1 was instituted at Victoria, B.C., by Joshua Davies, Grand Master, on the 5th December, 1887. Prior to that time a number of brothers and sisters had the Rebekah Degree conferred on them by Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, in the early seventies, during a visit he paid to Victoria.

The Rebekah Assembly was instituted at New Westminster, B.C., by Thomas Embleton, Grand Master, on the 9th June, 1908.

There are now forty-one Rebekah Lodges, in the province with three thousand and forty-five members, and invested funds amounting to $11,191.15

The present Officers of the Assembly are:—Mrs. Helena Cozens, Vancouver, B.C., President; Miss E. L. George, McKay, Vice-President; Mrs. A. L. Motion, Nelson, B.C., Warden; Mrs. F. A. Walker, Victoria, B.C., Secretary; Mrs. Woolcock, Nanaimo, B.C., Treasurer.

Oddfellowship in Manitoba

The Province of Manitoba had its birth in 1870, when there were but a few scattered thousands on the Prairies. The centre was Fort Garry, afterwards named Winnipeg. In May, 1873, the first effective movement towards the starting of an Odd Fellows Lodge was made by Bro. R. D. Paterson, P.G. of Kingston, Ont., who, having taken up residence in Winnipeg, found several members of the Order from the East; he got a petition prepared, signed and after getting the necessary cards, sent the same to Baltimore through Bro. John Gibson, P.G.R. of Ontario. The petition was granted, and on 18th August, 1873, Manitoba Lodge No. 1 was instituted by Bro. Paterson as Special D.D.G. Sire. The Charter Members were Wm. Buchanan, Lyster Hayward (first Noble Grand), Philip Heiminck, W. F. Hyman, W. R. Jackson and Wm. Smith. The Lodge was instituted in a hall over the store of C. D. Anderson on Main Street South, near St. Mary's Avenue. It is interesting to note that Mr. Anderson was one of the first initiates, and was from his entrance, an active and enthusiastic worker, passed the Chairs, and later on, was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

In June, 1875, North Star Lodge, No. 2, was instituted in Winnipeg, and in April 1880, Portage Lodge, No. 3, was instituted at Portage La Prairie; followed by Lodges at Emerson, Gladstone, Brandon and Winnipeg (Minnehaha No. 7). Up to this the lodges were working under the direct jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, but on 24th October, 1883, the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was instituted by J. P. Young, D.D.G. Sire, with seven lodges and 465 members. Twenty-four Past Grands were present and the first elective officers were C. D. Anderson, Grand Master; J. P. Young, Deputy Grand Master; L. T. Owen, Grand Warden; J. D. Conklin, Grand Secretary; and W. J. Watson, Grand Treasurer. Of these, Bro. Conklin is the only survivor. From its inception the Grand Lodge was a success, aided by the fact that several of its members had had a good schooling in the Grand Bodies of Ontario. Bro. Young was a Past Grand High Priest; Bro. Harper Wilson, a Past Grand Patriarch, and others were fully experienced.

The native talent also evinced a ready grasp of business, and matters advanced splendidly. The work in the Subordinate Branch took on new life and from time to time lodges were formed in all parts of the Province. The growth in numbers was continually progressive, and with the exception of one or two years during the Great War, we always shewed a steady increase in

membership until on December 31st, 1920, we had 93 Subordinate Lodges with 9,938 Members; since increased to over 10,000. Membership, however, does not always tell the story, and it is fair to say, that the grand principles of our great Order have always been splendidly exemplified in every department of the work. In the up-building of this splendid province, the influence of the Odd Fellows has been no small factor in the molding of a great citizenry. Within the walls of our lodge rooms the ritual has been ably and intelligently interpreted, and in the conduct of our business affairs, sound judgment has been eminently displayed. A goodly number of our lodges own their own halls, and in every community the lodges exercise a salutary and wholesome influence.

In the Capital City, Winnipeg, there are now fifteen subordinate lodges; four subordinate encampments; two Cantons Patriarchs Militant, and ten Rebekah Lodges. The Odd Fellows Temple is the home of eight subordinate lodges; two Encampments; four Rebekah Lodges and one Canton, besides the office of the Grand Secretary. Within its walls there is great activity every night of the week. The Parent Lodge, Manitoba No. 1 and Fort Rouge Lodge No. 79, own and meet in their own halls. Outside the city over a dozen lodges own their own halls. A noticeable feature of the Order in the province is that 24 out of 94 lodges have each over 100 members on their rolls. Eleven have over 200 each; five over 300 each; three over 400 and two over 500, and the average lodge membership throughout the province is 107.

Another feature of our work has been the fact that before the Grand Lodges of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed, the Subordinate Lodges there enjoyed the advantage and privilege of being attached to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, thus enjoying the education that later was useful to them when they set up housekeeping on their own account. They enjoyed equal privileges with us in every way, and the connection was mutually satisfactory to all. When they felt themselves strong enough, they formed their own Grand Lodges, and their steady growth has been a pleasure to the brethren in Manitoba.

The jurisdiction has always been mindful of its obligations to help its members, and has been liberal in that direction. At the same time, it has always been remembered that there was also a duty to the Widow and Orphan, as wel as to the aged Odd Fellow.

Up to the present, this duty has devolved almost entirely upon the individual lodge. The time has now come for concerted effort, and it is fully expected that in the spring of 1922 the building of the New Odd Fellows Home will be started. For several years a percentage of our receipts has been laid aside for the purpose, augmented by donations and subscriptions until the fund amounted to over $75,000.00. Of this, nearly $15,000.00 has been paid out for a beautiful and attractive site in the suburbs of Winnipeg, some 11 acres in extent, and to provide sufficient more to cover the estimated cost of the building, a special campaign is now under way.

The goal is $10,000.00 extra, and already it is reported that over $50,000.00 in cash and pledges are in sight, and that the full balance will undoubtedly be in hand by the end of the year. At the head of this article is a cut of the building, which design has been adopted by the Grand Lodge. It should certainly be added that great credit is due the Sister Rebekahs, who have during the past year raised over Ten Thousand Dollars towards the Furnishing Fund, and expect to duplicate the same this year.

The present officers are C. W. Brown, Grand Master; C. R. Lock, Deputy Grand Master; Rev. C. W. Smalley, Grand Warden; B. D. Deering, P.G.M., P.G.P., Grand Secretary and M. A. Woods, Grand Treasurer. Jabez Miller, P.G.P., P.G.M., and P.G.R., and R. H. Shanks, P.G.M., P.G. Sec. and P.G.R., Grand Representatives.

The Encampment Branch

Patriarchal Odd Fellowship in the Province was introduced on 25th May, 1874, when Harmony Encampment was instituted in Winnipeg by J. D. Emslie, Special D.D.G. Sire, and for nearly ten years enjoyed the field alone. In May, 1883, La Prairie, No. 2, was instituted in Portage la Prairie, and in August 1884, Eureka No. 3, in Winnipeg. On 29th October, 1890, the Grand Encampment was instituted by Harper Wilson, P. G. Representative, as D. D. Grand Sire, with five subordinate encampments and 224 members. The first officers were W. F. Ross, Grand Patriarch; Jabez Miller, Grand High Priest; D. E. McKinnon, Grand Scribe; John Erzinger, Grand Treasurer; J. Heiman, Grand Senior Warden; Johnston Douglass, Grand Junior Warden. A rather unique feature of the institution was the presentation to the Grand Encampment by P. G. Patriarch Wilson of the Jewel and Regalia of Office he had worn when Grand Patriarch of Ontario. In passing, comment should be made of the activities of Past Grand Patriarch Wilson in all branches of the Order from his arrival in Winnipeg in 1881, until his death in 1914. Coming from St. Catherines, Ontario, full of enthusiasm, he at once became a leader in Odd Fellowship here, and to the end of his life was an active factor in building up the Order. A veteran of the Civil War in the U. S. his erect military figure and his keen interest in all lodge affairs, will ever be remembered by those who knew him.

As in the Grand Lodge, the subordinate encampments of Alberta and Saskatchewan had the advantage of being attached to Manitoba until they were strong enough to have their own Grand Encampments, a privilege mutually satisfactory and beneficial to all. On 31st December, 1920, we had 13 subordinate encampments with 1,058 Patriarchs on the rolls. The present Grand Officers are, Robert Love, Grand Patriarch; Frank S. McCoy, Grand High Priest; W. C. Murkar, Grand Senior Warden; J. A. Haddrell, Grand Junior Warden; D. E. McKinnon, P.G.R., Grand Scribe; W. H. McLean, P.G.R., Grand Treasurer; C. G. Keith and C. Hickson, Grand Representatives.

The Patriarchs Militant

The Militant Branch had its inception here in 1883, when Uniformed Degree Camp, Winnipeg No. 1, was instituted by B. D. Deering, Installing Officer, and for a time enjoyed a degree of success. The rebellion of 1885 put a damper upon the work. In 1895, Canton Winnipeg, No. 1, was organized under the new law, and until 1898 did good work. Then the Canton became dormant until Nov. 20th, 1909, when it was revived by some of the old time workers like Chevaliers, Shanks, McCormick, Keys, McKinnon and Ross. These soon handed over affairs to younger men, and the Canton has ever since been active. A few years later, two other Cantons were instituted, one in Brandon, and another in Winnipeg, Canton Fort Garry, No. 3.

At the present time, the Department Commander is W. C. Murkar, ably assisted by such enthusiastic workers as Past Commanders J. F. Orr, W. H. McLean and others.

The Rebekah Branch

Rebekah Odd Fellowship in Manitoba had its inception on March 12th, 1889, when Olive Branch Rebekah Lodge, No. 1, was instituted in Winnipeg, by H. J. Raymer, Grand Master, and although three other lodges were started at Brandon, Selkirk and Stonewall, they soon became dormant, and until 1907 Olive Branch was practically the only exponent of this Branch in the province. Naturally it drew candidates from all parts, and its membership grew to over 1,300. About 1907, it was felt better to encourage other lodges to assume their

proper duty, and Charters were soon being freely granted. In four years, the number of lodges grew to twenty-seven, and an Assembly was instituted on 28th February, 1911, by W. R. Talbot, Grand Master; the first elected officers being Mrs. Mary E. Daniels, President; Mrs. C. W. McKinnon, Vice-President; Mrs. N. Stratton, Warden; Mrs. C. M. McDonald, Secretary; and Mrs. M. M. Deering, Treasurer.

The growth of Rebekahism was astonishing, and it was not long before Subordinate Rebekah Lodges were established in all parts of the province, until at the present time there are 61 lodges with 5,350 members.

Everywhere there is good work being done, and it is a common expression that if you want something well done, "let the Rebekahs do it." One signal honor has come to the Assembly in the election of Sister M. Shanks (Past President), to the office of Treasurer of the Association of Rebekah Assemblies. To other active and energetic workers such as Sisters Daniels, McKinnon, Kenny, Crookshanks, Brownridge and Stewart, Past Presidents, and many others, is due great credit for the present condition of this branch of the Order in Manitoba.

The present Assembly Officers are Mrs. Hazel Munn, Carman, President; Mrs. Catherine McDonald, Winnipeg, Vice-President; Mrs. Amy Flyn, Birtle, Warden; Mrs. Georgia Boyd, Secretary; Mrs. Georgia Hickson, Treasurer, and Mrs. B. Stewart, Representative to Association of Rebekah Assemblies.

The Ladies Militant

The latest Branch to be organized is the Ladies Auxiliary of the Patriarchs Militant, Fortress No. 1 being instituted in 1920; the present Officers being Lady McDonald, Past President; Lady Orr, President; Lady Earwaker, Vice-President; Lady Miller, Secretary; Lady Farrington, Treasurer; and Lady Herbert, Chaplain. This auxiliary is doing effective and useful work in its particular field as an adjunct of the Militant Branch.

The Veterans Association

We also have an active Veterans Association, with over 500 members. We now have one Honorable Veteran in the person of our present Grand Secretary, B. D. Deering, P.G.M. and P.G.P., who was initiated into Durham Lodge, No. 78, in Port Hope, Ontario, on 15th August, 1871, and who received his Honorable Veterans Jewel on 26th August, 1921.

In all branches of the Order, the members are active and enthusiastic, shewing thoroughness in their work, and faitfhul allegiance to the principles of our Order.

1907
R. E. McLEOD
Deputy Grand Master
W. A. MACKAY
Grand Warden
CHARLES L. WOOD
Grand Master
GRAND LODGE
MARITIME
PROVINCES
J. M. DONOVAN
Grand Treasurer
J. J. McKINNON
Grand Secretary

Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces

The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces of Canada extends over the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and since 1909, the Dominion of Newfoundland has been attached. The Grand Lodge was instituted July 25th, 1855. At that time there were but five subordinate lodges in the entire jurisdiction, with a combined membership of about one hundred and thrity. Today there are one hundred and twenty-six lodges, with a membership of fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety.

Since 1855 there has been paid out for relief the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Encampment Branch

The Grand Encampment was instituted in August, 1892. There are thirty-two encampments with a combined membership of two thousand and eighty-nine. The Order is growing steadily and the outlook is bright.

Rebekah Branch

The Rebekah Assembly was instituted in August, 1903. The number of lodges working today is seventy-six, with a total membership of seven thousand six hundred and fourteen. The members are active and enthusiastic and the prospects are bright.

NEW BRUNSWICK is the largest of the three Provinces, and has an area of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-five square miles. It contains vast forests of magnificent timber, of which immense quantities are exported annually. Farming and fishing are carried on to a great extent, and there is also considerable manufacturing. The largest City is St. John, with a population of forty-two thousand five hundred and eleven. Fredericton, known as the "Celestial City," is the capital; its population is seven thousand seven hundred and nine. It is situated on the St. John River about eighty-five miles from the sea coast. One of the principal cities is Moncton, the headquarters of the Canadian National Railway for Eastern Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA has an area of twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight square miles, with a population of four hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight. Halifax, the capital, has a population of forty-six thousand six hundred and nineteen. Its harbor—one of the finest in the world—is open to the largest ships the year round. The province is rich in minerals and contains six hundred and forty miles of coal area, the largest in eastern Canada. Its fisheries produce upwards of Ten Million Dollars annually, while the far-famed Annapolis Valley, the Land of Evangeline, produces more than One Million Barrels of apples each year. On the Island of Cape Breton, the eastern end of the Province, is located the famous plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the largest individual self-contained steel making plant in the world.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the smallest of the three Provinces, situated in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, has an area of two thousand one hundred and eighty-four square miles, with a population of ninety-three thousand seven

hundred and twenty-eight. The capital is Charlottetown, the population of which is twelve thousand. This Province is noted for its productive farms and choice live stock. Its farms produce upwards of Fifteen Million Dollars annually, while the value of its fisheries is beyond One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. It is the home of the wonderful black fox industry. There are over three hundred fox ranches, with some four thousand of the world's choicest silver and black foxes. The amount invested in the industry is in the neighborhood of Ten Million Dollars. A magnificent car ferry steamer gives daily communication with the main land the year round. The province contains many summer hotels. Its magnificent location and splendid climate make it an ideal summer resort.

NEWFOUNDLAND, England's most ancient colony, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of forty-two thousand two hundred square miles, with a population of two hundred and fifty thousand. It lies in the highway of traffic between the Old and the New World, and is nearer to Europe than any other part of America. Its capital is St. John's, a beautiful city of about thirty-five thousand population. The island is rich in mlnerais and immense quantities of copper ore and iron pyrites are shipped. Lead, antimony, gold, silver, nickle and zinc are also found. It is the home of the Newfoundland dog, famous the world over, while the famous banks of Newfoundland swarm with codfish. The caves are six hundred miles long and two hundred miles in width, forming the most extensive elevation existing in any ocean. Seal fishing is one of the most important industries, thousands of men being engaged in this. The principal exports are: dried codfish, herring, cod oil, seal oil, seal skins, salmon, lobsters, copper, iron and lumber.

General Hospital, Toronto

1905
R. A. LAMONT
Deputy Grand Master
L. G. PENFOLD
Grand Warden
WM McDONALD
Grand Master
GRAND LODGE
OF QUEBEC
R. W. DICKSON, P.G.M
Grand Treasurer.
T. J. POTTER, P.G.R.
Grand Secretary

Grand Lodge of Quebec

From the pen of our eloquent, able, and distinguished brother, Past Grand Sire Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, in his early record of Oddfellowship, we learn that Montreal was the head and centre of Oddfellowship in the early days.

The Grand Lodge was located there and met nowhere else—prior to 1867 Canada meant only the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now known as Ontario and Quebec.

Two lodges, Royal Wellington, No. 1, and Loyal Bon Accorde, No. 2, existed in Halifax as early as 1815.

The first lodge of the I.O.O.F. was instituted in Montreal by Bro. Alfred Moore, P.D.D.G.M. of Troy, N.Y. A comfortable lodge room had been provided on St. Paul Street, and on August 10th, 1843, Prince of Wales Lodge No. 1 was instituted in due form. The eighteen charter members were men of influence and good standing in the community, and the Order grew rapidly in strength and in favor with the public. Prince of Wales Lodge prospered so well that in a few months Queens Lodge, No. 2, was instituted on the 4th December, 1843. Prince Albert Lodge, No. 3, was instituted in St. Johns on the 4th March, 1843. The Canadian OddFellows with three lodges and 350 members thought it time to have their affairs under a local Grand Lodge, Eighty years ago the small membership were ambitious, but the membership was composed of the leading men of Montreal, men whose names have since obtained a prominent place in Canadian history. At the session of the Grand Lodge of the United States in September, 1844, the petition for a Canadian Grand Lodge was granted, and on the 16th November, 1844, the Grand Lodge of Canada was instituted by Rev. Albert Case, P.G.M. of South Carolina. The anti-secret society question which had commenced in the United States had reached Canada, and a bill to suppress all such organizations passed Parliament, but was disallowed by the British Government.

Albion Lodge No. 4 was instituted at Quebec, November 20th, 1844. Victoria Degree Lodge was instituted in Montreal, March 21st, 1845, and introduced various performances for which they were admonished.

The Odd Fellows Hall on St. James Street was possessed of beauty and style that have not been surpassed to this day in Canada, and was dedicated December 2nd, 1845, and remained the headquarters of the Order until the collapse in 1852.

The Grand Lodge of British North America was instituted in Montreal September 24th, 1846, which meant absolute independence, and met for the first time on January 19th, 1847, and had jurisdiction over the four districts—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Kingston, and ended its career in March 1853. Nothing further was done in connection with Oddfellowship in this Province until Grand Sire Fred. D. Stuart instituted Mount Royal Lodge No. 1 on December 13th, 1877, in Montreal. The steady increase in membership making eight lodges and 544 members justified the institution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.O.F. on October 30th, 1878, by Past Grand Master Dr. Cl. T. Campbell. The progress during the first ten years after the institution was slow, as in 1888 we had 14 lodges and 808 members.

The following years we received some extensive additions to the Order. Wellington Lodge, No. 20, instituted May 29th, 1889, by Bro. J. J. Reed, P.G.M., reported 110 members in a month, Missisquoi Lodge, No. 29, of Farnham, was

instituted the following year and became the missionary lodge of the Province, instituting eight lodges in the Eastern Townships. Lansdowne Lodge, No. 9, and the Excelsior Lodge, No. 12, were also valuable additions at this time, as well as Albion Lodge, No. 2, Quebec, and some other lodges.

The progress during the past few years has been decidedly satisfactory, with a fairly good increase each year. We have now 60 Lodges and a membership of 6,369.

During the great war 600 of our members enlisted, and sixty of our members made the supreme sacrifice. Our annual relief is $24,000.00, and since the institution of Grand Lodge we have paid out in relief $500,000.00.

The Encampment branch has kept pace with the subordinate lodge, and we have a Grand Encampment with a membership of 985.

Rebekah Oddfellowship in Quebec

In the year of 1893 the good sisters and brothers of Malone, New York, were desirous of raising the standard of Rebekah Oddfellowship in the province of Quebec, and a number of them journeyed to Huntingdon on June 16, 1893, and instituted Pioneer Rebekah Lodge, No. 1. The same year five other lodges were instituted, namely, Floral, No. 2, St. Johns, Maple Leaf, No. 3, Danville, Princess, No. 4, Sherbrooke, Beaver, No. 5, Montreal and Excelsior, No. 6, Montreal. During the next four years three other lodges were added to the list, making a total membership of 601. On August 16, 1897, the Grand Lodge of Quebec met in Montreal, and representatives were sent from the nine chartered lodges for the purpose of instituting the Rebekah Assembly of Quebec.

On Monday evening, August 16, 1897, Grand Master Joseph Wilson, Jr. met the good sisters and other visiting members in Mount Royal Lodge room, and assisted by Andrew Philips, Deputy Grand Master, A. W. Staveley, Grand Warden, T. J. Potter, Grand Secretary, C. J. Brown, Grand Representative and A. H. Blackeby, P.G.R., of Ontario, instituted the Assembly, after which Bro. C. J. Brown conferred the Assembly Degree on the delegates present.

The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. G. N. Hodge, Sherbrooke; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Howe, Richmond; Warden, Mrs. M. Hastie, Huntingdon; Secretary, Mrs. E. Akhurst, Coaticook; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Murray, Montreal.

The Grand Lodge very generously donated $75.00 to help defray the Assembly expenses, and a per capita tax of 10c. per member semi-annually was levied on the total membership. Mrs. J. W. McKee, of Sherbrooke, was later elected Secretary, an office she filled most faithfully and acceptably for eight years.

At the sixth annual session, which met in Sherbrooke, a request was sent through the Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge that that honorable body decide upon some word or sign which might be used by Rebekahs in case of emergency or danger. The request was afterwards granted.

At the seventh annual session we found ourselves with two dormant lodges, and only one new lodge had been instituted, but the next year we instituted two more, and the members seemed to take a greater interest in their work. The membership had now reached the 1,000 mark.

The following year under the leadership of Sister Spencer as President, one more new lodge came into being and the first District meeting was held in Sherbrooke. Delegates were sent from all parts of the jurisdiction. We next proceeded to divide the jurisdiction into districts in order that the members

might not travel so far to attend the meetings. To-day we have eight districts and a meeting is held in each, usually in the early autumn. The members look forward to these meetings with much pleasure and through them our membership has been greatly increased. Our Past Noble Grands must be able to recite the unwritten work, letter perfect, and receive a certificate of perfection before they can qualify as District Deputy Presidents.

Quebec was among the first to join the Association of Rebekah Assemblies, and from it we have derived much benefit.

During the years of the terrible war, when our boys were upholding the honor of our country, the Rebekahs stood by them most loyally, with cheer and comfort. They were kept in good standing by the home lodges and the Assembly created a patriotic fund to help their families should any of them be in need.

During the year Sister Dickson was President, the Assembly voted to furnish a room in the Odd Fellows' Home in Toronto, and at this year's session, which met in May last, the Assembly pledged itself to maintain the room.

Sister Miltimore, our President, is striving to induce every lodge in the jurisdiction to help start a Home Fund for the comfort and support of our needy sisters and brothers of the future. At the present time there are thirty-three active lodges in the jurisdiction, stretching from Huntingdon on the west to the Gaspe coast on the east, the total membership being nearly 3,000.

The officers for the present year are:—President, Mrs. Grace Miltimore, Sweetsburg; Vice-President, Mrs. Sarah Duncan, Sherbrooke; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, P.P., Sherbrooke; Treasurer, Mrs. Edna Christie, Coaticook. With a gain of 238 in membership for the last half year, the prospects are very bright that the 25th year of Rebekah Oddfellowship will be a record one in this jurisdiction.

Niagara Falls

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan

Although the history of the Province of Saskatchewan, as such, cannot be recorded prior to 1895, there are some interesting things revealed in the records of development while it was yet a part of the Canadian Northwest Territories, developments, as a result of the venturesome colonizing spirit of the British race which has reclaimed our fertile plains and valleys from the idleness of the savage and lawless races.

Among the first of the Fraternal Societies to take a hand in this development was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which in the early eighties was stretching out from the fringes of settlement where social and fraternal development had been established farther to the east. It is not surprising then, that tents had scarcely given way to shacks in our Western settlements when Fraternal Societies commenced to spring up in luxuriant growth.

Valley Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., located at Moose Jaw, was the first Lodge of this Order to be instituted in what is now Saskatchewan, on December 28th, 1883, receiving its charter from the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and attached to the jurisdiction of Manitoba. This lodge afterwards became dormant, due to hard times and a transient population, and from 1893 to 1899 held no meetings. On July 28th, 1899, the late Brother John Tucker, P.G.M., of Manitoba, together with a number of the members of Regina Lodge, No. 6, resuscitated Valley Lodge, which is now one of the largest lodges in the province. Through the efforts of this honored enthusiast, under extreme hardship, lodges were instituted in different parts of the province, some affiliating with the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and others direct with the Sovereign Grand Lodge, for some time after institution. When the Province of Saskatchewan was set apart, and given self-governing powers in 1905, there were 25 lodges in the province, with about 1,200 members.

The representatives of this Province at the session of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in 1907, held at Portage La Prairie, decided to apply to the Sovereign Grand Lodge at its next session for a charter. It was decided that the chartered location of the Grand Lodge be at Regina, and that it be instituted on May 29th, 1907. At this time there were thirty lodges in Saskatchewan, with 1,500 members. The charter was issued by Grand Sire, E. S. Conway, commissioning Brother H. B. Rose, D.D., Grand Sire, Winnipeg, who called a meeting of the Past Grands of the lodges to meet in Regina on May 29th, 1907. Seventy-one representatives and Past Grands responded to the call, when District Deputy Grand Sire, Brother Rose, assisted by Brothers E. G. Wiswell, Alex. McCormick and R. H. Shanks, duly and regularly instituted the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

A fund to provide a Home for the indigent Odd Fellows and Odd Fellows' orphans, was started at the institution of the Grand Lodge by voluntary contributions from members present, which was augmented by subscriptions from lodges and individuals for seven years, when the Grand Lodge, in 1915, by amendment to the Constitution, set aside ten per cent of the per capita tax from the lodges, to be placed to the credit of this fund, which is now assuming large proportions.

Since the institution the growth has been very satisfactory, the lodges growing from 30 to 155 active working lodges, and the membership from 1,500 to about 10,000.

The present Grand Master is Russel Keys, North Battleford, and the Grand Secretary is George M. Baird, Regina.

Encampment Branch

In 1906 the Odd Fellows of Regina felt that the time had arrived when this Branch of the Order should be intorduced into the Province, more especially as the Grand Lodge was to be instituted in the following year, and it was decide to apply for a Charter.

The several lodges in the vicinity of Regina were communicated with, requesting their co-operation, and on May 6th, 1906, Saskatchewan Encampment, No. 1, was instituted at Regina by Brother H. B. Rose, P.G.M., P.G.R., District Deputy Grand Sire, assisted by a delegation from Winnipeg.

After a few years the question of a Grand Encampment was considered, and in 1915, at the Grand Encampment of Manitoba on March 2nd, a peittion from seven Encampments was presented asking permission to withdraw from the jurisdiction of Manitoba for the purpose of instituting a Grand Encampment for Saskatchewan. A special committee appointed to consider this reported favorably, and the report was unanimously adopted, and application was at once made to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which was granted. At Yorkton on Tuesday, June 1st, 1915, the Grand Encampment was instituted by L. Rankin, P.G.M., P.G.R., District Deputy Grand Sire, who also had the honor of being Grand Patriarch of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He was assisted by A. Malcolmson, H. B. Walker, W. H. McLean and D. E. McKinnon, members of Manitoba Grand Encampment. The first officers were, N. G. McCallum, Yorkton, Grand Patriarch; E. McLaughlin, Saskatoon, Grand High Priest; E. Day Washington, Wolseley, Grand Senior Warden; N. B. McInnis, Regina, Grand Scribe, J. T. Jackson, Regina, Grand Treasurer, M. H. Anderson, Regina, Grand Junior Warden.

In this Branch of the Order there are now 13 Encampments with about 800 members.

Patriarchs Militant Branch

This Degree was introduced into the Province of Saskatchewan in 1913, when Major Wiswell, Department Commander of Manitoba, mustered in Canton Regina No. 1, P.M., with 25 active uniformed members, Captain Walker being the first Commandant.

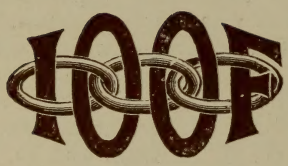
Later in the same year, Canton Saskatoon No. 2, P.M. was mustered in with an active membership of twenty-two. Early the following year Headquarters issued a Commission as Department Commander to Geo. E. Embury, of Saskatoon, No. 2, with the rank of Major. Since the establishment of this Degree in the Province the increase of Honorary members has been satisfactory, but the increase of active uniformed members has been slow.

Rebekah Branch

The first Rebekah Lodge instituted in the Province was Miriam, No. 1, at Davidson, August 1st, 1907, with 29 members. This lodge became dormant shortly afterwards and surrendered its charter. Lodges were instituted the following year at Moosomin, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, with a membership of 754. This Branch of the Order became very popular, and flourished, so much so that it was proposed to institute a Rebekah Assembly, but at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1912, it was decided to defer this until there were at least 25 Rebekah Lodges in the jurisdiction, and at this session a Constitution for Rebekah Lodges was adopted.

At the session of the Grand Lodge in Regina on June 3rd, 1914, Grand Master George Sillers, assisted by six members of the Manitoba Assembly, and ten members from Saskatchewan, duly organized the Assembly.

The growth of this Branch has been phenomenal during the past two years, having now 86 lodges with approximately 5,000 members.



The thing that's worth our living isn't gold or fame at all!
It's fellowship and sunshine, and it's roses by the wall.
It's evening glad with music and a hearth-fire that's ablaze,
And the joys which come to mortals in a thousand different ways.
It is laughter and contentment and the struggle for a goal;
It is everything that's needful in the shaping of a soul.

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